The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,261.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
including postage	„ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 26 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under	
First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

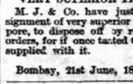
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances [illegible] to the "Proprietor of the [illegible]

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.



THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £57 10s., 2nd class £36 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every four weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship Neera, 2,800 tons, Captain Hanscom, will be despatched on Wednesday, the 23rd June.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND CARGO.—The s. s. Carnatic has brought the cargoes of the following vessels :—

Accelerated cargo ex
s. s. Delhi, from Southampton, 22nd May.
„ Massilia, from Marseilles, 29th May.
Unaccelerated cargo ex
s. s. Minia, from Liverpool, 16th May.

H. S. BOSTOCK,
Acting Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 19th June, 1869.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, ex "Compta," from Liverpool, a quantity of Lignumvitæ and Ash Oars.

JOHN FARRAR & Co.

AIRY TOP FLOOR in Meadow Street to Let, containing 4 Rooms, Bathrooms and Cookroom, suitable for Bachelors, a family, or an office. Rent moderate. Apply to Nansee Khyraz, 13 Meadow Street.

ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
ADELPHI FAMILY HOTEL
(PRIVATE ROOMS),
Byculla.

Attendance from 6 A.M. until 6 P.M.

MUNZERABAD COFFEE COMPANY (LIMITED).—I hereby call an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company to be held at the Office of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of July next, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business, viz :—

1. To receive and consider the accounts of the Company.
2. To appoint a liquidator in place of Alex. Brown, Esquire, proceeded to England.

W. NICOL, Contributory.

Bombay, 18th June, 1869.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, & Co.
No. 25, Apollo Street, Fort.

VERY SUPERIOR TEA FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

M. J. & Co. have just received direct a small trial Consignment of very superior flavouring Tea, the produce of Singapore, to dispose off by retail sale. They respectfully invite orders, for if once tasted Gentlemen will surely like always to be supplied with it.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, & Co.

Bombay, 21st June, 1869.

NOTICE.—We have the pleasure of announcing fresh importations, per ships "Comptah" and "The Foundling" of our well-known and popular
C in diamond mark Brandy.

Our constituents and the public generally are invited to a trial of this Speciality, which has been pronounced by connoisseurs to be superior in quality, purity, and flavour to any brand hitherto imported into Bombay.

In cases of one dozen quarts.....Rs. 30 Cash.

HOWARD BROTHERS.

Bombay, 21st June, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of the following Goods, landed from the wrecked ship Bucentaur, are requested to communicate with the undersigned, and if not claimed within two days from this date will be sold by Public Auction on account of whom it may concern :—

T R E	2 Bales	shipped by G. King & Co.
C X N	2 Cases	„ W. H. Nott & Co.
G E S & W C	1 „	„ Dadabhoy Nowrojee & Co.
H H	2 Bales	„ D. D. Cama & Co.

STENHOUSE & Co.,
Agents for Captain John Webster.

21st June, 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Maneckbai, widow and executrix of Muncherjee Dhunjeebhoy Sorabjee Readymoney, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to Thacker Jairam Hurridass, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, the undermentioned property, free from all incumbrances whatsoever. All persons claiming to have any interest thereon, either by way of mortgage, lease, agreement in the nature of a lease, by inheritance or otherwise, are required to furnish to the undersigned, at their office, particulars of such claims within 14 days from this date, at the expiration of which time the purchase is to be completed. And any person having claim who shall not have so furnished particulars thereof will be deemed to have waived the same.—Dated this 19th day of June, 1869.

HEARN, CLEVELAND, & PEILE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, forming the portion of a large tract of land or ground, with the quarry stone and trees standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Malabar Hill Road, without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, within the limits of the Sub-Registrar of Bhooleshwar, containing by admeasurement 10911 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—on the north, east and west by the respective properties of the said Maneckbaee, widow, and on the south by the said Malabar Hill Road.

TO CAPITALISTS, BROKERS, AND OTHERS.—The undersigned is prepared to receive offers for the following most valuable property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of ground, with the bungalow and out-houses standing thereon, and containing several valuable wells, situate in Love Lane, Mazagon, admeasuring 21,911 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 46, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 15, subject to a yearly ground rent of Rs. 6, and bounded as follows, viz.—east by the property of His Highness Aga Khan, west by the property of Dr. Baptista, north by Love Lane, Mazagon, and south partly by property belonging to the estate of the late Cursetjee Merwanjee Patell and partly by the property of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Baronet.

The highest offer which may be made on or before the 24th instant will, if suitable, be accepted, upon payment of such deposit as may be agreed upon, and subject to the approval of the High Court, which would immediately be applied for.

JOHN GREENWOOD,
Receiver of the Estate of Cursetjee Merwanjee Patell, deceased.

Elphinstone Circle, 18th June, 1869.

TWENTY-SEVENTH EDITION.

ROGET'S THESAURUS of English Words and Phrases, classified and arranged so as to facilitate the expression of Ideas and assist in Literary Composition.

Rs. 6-12, free by post Rs. 7-8.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS JUST RECEIVED.

Robinson's Parks of Paris	... ...	Rs. 11 4
Grady's Digest of Mahomedan Law	... ...	8 12
Heckford's Sailing Directions, Straits of Malacca	... ...	5 0
Graham's Book about Words	... ...	2 4
Nathan's Diary of a Poor Young Lady	... ...	1 4
Haskoll's Engineer's Field Book	... ...	7 8
Pepper's Cyclopædia of Science	... ...	5 12
Trollope's Chinese Finn, the Irish member. 2 vols.	...	16 8
He knew he was Right. 2 vols.	... ...	13 4
Cust's Warriors. 2 vols.	... ...	11 4
Sutton's Dictionary of Photography	... ...	5 8
Ruff's Guide to the Turf	... ...	2 4
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Murray's Hand-book of Travel Talk	... ...	2 4
Smith's Principia Latina. Part I	... ...	2 8
Bacon's Practical Hydraulics	... ...	1 8
Chavasse's Advice to a Wife	... ...	9 8
Stonehenge's British Rural Sports	... ...	3 4
Dictionary of Classical Quotations	... ...	2 4
Miller's Language of Flowers	... ...	5 12
Rouse's Practical Man	... ...	2 4
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Men of the Time	... ...	3 4
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Paris	... ...	2 4
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Delamotte's Drawing Book for Beginners	... ...	1 8
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Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—A Quarterly General Meeting of the Members of the Bombay Civil Fund will be held in the Town Hall on SATURDAY the 26th June, 1869, at 5-15 P.M.

By order of the Trustees,
W. WEDDERBURN,
Secretary, Civil Fund.

Bombay, Civil Fund Office, 19th June, 1869.

HEAD MISTRESS WANTED for the Bombay Education Society's Girls' School at Byculla. Salary Two Hundred Rupees per month, with free furnished quarters, fire and lights. Candidates must belong to the Church of England, and should be qualified to train and instruct the Pupil Teachers (six in number) in accordance with the standards laid down by the Director of Public Instruction. An annual gratuity of One Hundred and Thirty Rupees is granted to the Head Mistress for each Pupil Teacher so instructed by her, who passes the required examination. Applications, stating age and previous scholastic experience, with copies of testimonials and references, may be addressed to the Secretary, Bombay Education Society, Byculla Schools, 19th June, 1869.

NOTICES.

PIANOFORTE INSTRUCTION and TUNING.—Mr. John H. Willy, Pianist, Organist, and Tuner, begs respectfully to state that he will be happy to give Instruction on the Piano and Tune any Pianos that may require Tuning.

TERMS.

Two Lessons per week, one hour each Lesson, Fort, Colaba or Malabar Hill	Rs. 20 per mensem.
Do. do. Byculla or Mazagon	„ 15 „
Tuning Pianos	„ 7 „
Attending Parties either as an Accompanyist or for Dance Music	„ 20 „

Terms arranged with Families.

Any communication addressed to Mr. John H. Willy at his residence, No. 6 Clare Road, Byculla, will be punctually attended to.

Mr. Willy begs to state that he travelled with the celebrated Distin Family (the performers on the Saxe Horns) as Solo Pianist and Accompanyist for a period of eight years, all over England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Channel Islands, France, Germany, America, and Canada, and had the honor of performing with them twice before Her Majesty, once at Buckingham Palace, and once at Balmoral.

CHINA MERCHANT STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—A General Meeting of the registered Shareholders of this Company will be held on Monday next, the 21st instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., at the office of Cassumbhoy Dhurrunsey, Esq., No. 14, Apollo Street, for the purpose of appointing an Auditor or Auditors to audit the accounts made up to the 31st ultimo.

MUNCHERJEE C. RUTNAGUR, Manager.

Bombay, 14th June, 1869.

JOHN MOIR AND SON,
Preserved Provision Manufacturers, and Export Oilmen,
ABERDEEN,
Purveyors by special Appointment to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh.

Supply, of the finest quality,

Soups, Fish, Meats, Game, Entrees, Bacon, Hams, Tongues, Cheese, Bologna and Oxford Sausages, Potted Meats and Fish, Pates, Sardines, Jams, Jellies, and Orange Marmalade. Also Pickles, Sauces, Pure Double Roue Roshroom Ketchup, Oils, Vinegars, Baking Powders, &c.

J. M. & S. are the Sole Proprietors of the
DUKE OF EDINBURGH SAUCE,
which is the success of the season at the table for its warming and stimulating qualities; and for flavour is unsurpassed.

TO the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

I hereby give notice, that an Adjourned Special General Meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay will be held in the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of June, 1869, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to consider the business left undisposed of at the Meeting held on Saturday the 12th instant.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 18th June, 1869.

NOTICE.—The Liquidators of the Bombay City Bank (Limited) are prepared to receive offers for the purchase of

1. A decree of the High Court against Alladeenbhoy Hubibhoy for Rs. 1,01,890-12-0.
2. A claim on Heerjee Aurut on account of 5 accepted bills, drawn by him on Heerjee Aurut, Calcutta, for Rs. 61,250-11-11.
3. A piece of salt batty ground, situated in the district of Thana, between Worlee and Mahim Road, measuring about 8,000 square yards, mortgaged to the Bank by Hurrichund Wittoba and Ballajee Canoba.

B. B. MODY,
Bombay, 7th June, 1869. For self & co.-Liquidators.

BANK of BOMBAY, in LIQUIDATION.
NOTICE TO THE PROPRIETORS OF THE BANK.

I hereby give notice, that on the 30th day of June, 1869, I shall be prepared to make a first distribution of the Assets of the Bank at the rate of Rupees Fifty per share.

Share Certificates must be produced at the time of application for payment.

Proprietors who wish to take up their proportionate allotment of the "Reserved Issue" of shares in the New Bank of Bombay must make their dividend warrants payable to the Secretary and Treasurer of that Bank in part payment of said shares.

I also give notice, that for purposes of convenience, the transfer books will be closed from the 10th June to the 30th June next, both days inclusive. W. RODGIE, Liquidator.

Bank of Bombay, in Liquidation, Bombay, 19th May, 1869.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that with reference to the terms of the Articles of Association as to the Reserved Issue of shares of this Bank, holders of shares in the Old Bank of Bombay (in Liquidation) will be entitled, upon proper application being made by them on or before the 30th day of June next, to the Directors of this Bank to receive one share of such Reserved Issue for every two shares then held by them in the Old Bank of Bombay (in Liquidation).

These shares will be credited with Rs. 100 per share, which sum the Liquidator of the Old Bank of Bombay has advised he will be in a position to pay previous to issue, being part of Rs. 500 to be hereafter called up on the said shares.

Forms of application may be obtained at the New Bank of Bombay, Limited.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 18th May, 1869.

CHURCH of ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.—Established 1840.

Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 Vic., cap. XCII.
Capital One Million Sterling.

Life Assurances of every description granted.
Retiring Provision combined with Life Assurance.
Free Policies issued which can never altogether lapse through non-payment of Premium.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction on European rates without medicalexamination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly quarterly, or monthly as desired.
Parsee and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to
Bombay, 18th May, 1869. REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders will be received at the office of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, up to Monday, the 21st instant, for the execution by contract of the undermentioned works :—

1. Draining the ground in rear of the Officers' Bungalows on the Esplanade.
2. Providing wooden covers to Wells Nos. 2, 10, 11, 53, 59 and 69 on the Esplanade.
3. Providing Stable and Latrine accommodation for the offices located in the Town Barracks.
4. Repairing the road from the Commodore's Bungalow to the Band Stand.

The Officiating Executive Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Tenders are to be made on printed forms only, which will be supplied, and all further particulars furnished, on application at the office of

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, PRESIDENCY.

Bombay, 16th June, 1869.

THE VICTORIA COTTON GIN and PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the Fifth Annual Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the office of the undersigned at Amjeed Bagh, Broach, on Monday, the 5th July, 1869, at 4 o'clock P.M., for the transaction of the following business :—

1st. To receive the Report and Accounts of the Company for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

2nd. To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation.

3rd. To appoint an Auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 22nd June to 5th July, both days inclusive.

By order,
p. p. JAMES GREAVES & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and General Managers.

R. H. CHEETHAM.

Broach, Amjeed Bagh, 15th June, 1869.

FRERE LAND COMPANY, LIMITED.—Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above mentioned Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 26th day of June, instant, at the office of the Company, 1 Church Street, Fort, Bombay, at 3 P.M., when the following Resolutions will be proposed :—

1st.—That the present Company be wound up voluntarily.

2nd.—That a Liquidator or Liquidators be appointed, and his or their remuneration fixed.

3rd.—That the Liquidator or Liquidators be authorised to transfer and sell the lands, houses, hereditaments and immoveable property, furniture, effects, assets, rights, business and good, will of the Frere Land Company, Limited, to the Frere Land and Pier Company, Limited, and to receive in compensation for such transfer and sale 3,750 fully paid up shares, of the nominal value of Rs. 150 each, in such Land mentioned Company, such Land mentioned Company undertaking to pay and discharge the debts and liabilities of the said Frere Land Company, Limited, and to carry out and perform the agreements, contracts, and obligations of the said Frere Land Company, Limited.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE, Secretary.

Bombay, 18th June, 1869.

N. B.—The Secretary will be happy to give every information to Shareholders respecting the proposed arrangements between the two Companies if they will favour him with a call at the office of the Company.

RE MAHOMED ISMAIL KHAN, deceased

Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1855, of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1856,"

It is hereby given, that all persons having claims as creditors of or otherwise having claims upon or against the estate of Mahomed Ismail Khan, deceased, late of 204 Rue de Rivoli, in the City of Paris, in the Empire of France, Esquire, a subject of the Shah of Persia, who died at No. 204 Rue de Rivoli aforesaid on the 29th day of August, 1868, and Letters of Administration of whose personal estate and effects (with the exemplification of the Probate of the last Will and Testament of the said deceased, issued out of the Principal Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate in England annexed) were on the 10th day of June, 1869, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Henry Randall Cormack, of Bombay, British Merchant, a partner in the firm of Messieurs Sir Charles Forbes and Company, and one of the constituted attornies of Mahomed Nubjee Khan, Esquire, (son of the late Mahomed Bagnee Khan Scheraze), the sole executor of the last Will and Testament of the said Mahomed Ismail Khan, deceased, are required, on or before the 16th day of July, 1869, to send to Messieurs Rimington, Hore, and Langley, of Bombay, Solicitors for the said administrator, the particulars of their claim upon or against the said estate, and that at the expiration of such time the administrator will hand over the whole of the assets of the said deceased to the said Mahomed Nubjee Khan as such executor, having regard to the claims of which he shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the said estate, or having property of the deceased in their hands, are hereby required to pay or account for such debts or property to the said administrator.—Dated this 16th day of June, 1869.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Solicitors, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
AND
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DEAN LANE—BOMBAY.
Established in Bombay in the Year 1842,
and in London and Bordeaux 1815.

London Houses	Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches.
Bordeaux House	Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

REPRESENTATIVES IN

China, Calcutta, Madras,	Colombo, Karrachee, New York,	New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.	

WE respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of our business, we can offer better terms and better value than any other House in Bombay.

Being IMPORTERS on the LONDON and BORDEAUX Markets, we are, of necessity, in the most favourable position to supply the public with genuine Wines and Spirits on favourable terms, and from our experience, derived from over FIFTY YEARS' trading in them, we confidently assert our ability to please all tastes, and we solicit comparison with competitors' Brands at our quotations.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this market, and beg to intimate—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them, Liqueurs excepted : these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, where full examination of all Still Wines prior to delivery is allowed, but we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage.

4th. That our advertised quotations for all Sparkling Wines do not provide for the rejection of ullaged or broken bottles likely to be found in Cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but cannot guarantee loss arising from atmospheric or climatic influences ; we take this risk by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

Our Sparkling Wines are not to be equalled at our quotations ; we invite comparison.

CLARETS.
(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

	Qts. per doz.	Pts. per doz.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton. Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
Chateau Rauzan, Black capsule,	„ 25 0	„ 14 0
Chateau Leoville, Blue capsule,	„ 22 0	„ 12 0
Chateau Palmer, Blue capsule,	„ 22 0	„
Chateau Larose, Yellow capsule,	„ 18 8	„ 10 8
St. Julien, Green capsule,	„ 17 0	„ 10 0
Medoc, Red capsule	„ 15 8	„ 9 0
Medoc, White capsule,	„ 13 8	„
Sauterne, Red capsule,	„ 22 0	„

BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.
(Very Choice—Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32 0 Rs. 17 0
Nuits, ditto	„ 26 0
Macon, ditto	„ 21 0
Chablis, ditto	„ 22 0

CHAMPAGNES.
The finest DRY CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.
(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Magnums, Finest Dry	Labelled Rs. 74 0
Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold Foil,	„ „ 36 0 Rs. 19
Fine Sparkling, Silver Foil	„ „ 32 0 „ 17
Good Sparkling, Silver Foil	„ „ 27 0 „ 14
for Ball purposes	

GERMAN WINES.
(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Nonpareil Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36 to 19 8
Sparkling Hock and Muscatel Moselle, Silver foil	„ 32 „ 17 8
Moselle, Still, Marcobrunner	„ 34 „
„ Braunberger	„ 25 „
Hock, „ Johannisberger	„ 42 „
„ „ Forster Traminer	„ 34 „
„ „ Rudersheimer	„ 23 „
„ „ Hochheimer	„ 23 „

SHERRIES.
Specially selected for tropical consumption.
(Our own Brand.)

Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs. 32 0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft, pale	„ 28 0
Sherry, Green seal, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and dry	„ 22 0
do. Blue seal, very pale and dry and delicate	„ 22 0
do. Brown seal, pale dry and delicate	„ 22 0
do. Yellow seal, pale and dry, an excellent Distance Wine	„ 18 8
do. White seal, ordinary Dinner Wine	„ 15 0
Marsala, Virgin Pale	„ 15 8
Madeira, East India (one voyage) very choice	„ 33 0

PORTS.
(Our own Brand.)

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1 Gold seal, an Invalid's Wine, full and fruity. Trade mark	Rs. 30 0	
Black seal, a Dessert Wine—mature	„ 24 8	„ 14 0
Red seal—a good quality Wine	„ 18 0	

SPIRITS.

The undermentioned Spirits of our own Shipping and Brand are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and Labels. These Labels were in shape (Heart shape) originated by us in 1842, and have since been continuously affixed to all Bottles containing our well-known Cognacs. Some of our competitors have recently introduced totally distinct quality Cognacs with same shaped Labels and distinguishing Seals. Healthy competition we invite, but fraudulent imitations we think it right to expose :—

Cognac, superior, very Old Pale Black capsule	Rs. 32
Cognac, superior, Old Pale Yellow capsule	„ 32
Cognac, Pale, White capsule	„ 25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	Do. „ 22
Rum, English Old Tom, 1st quality	Do. „ 22
Whisky, 1st quality, Irish	Do. „ 23
„ Scotch	Do. „ 21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	Do. „ 21

LIQUEURS,
OF THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.
The finest : cheap French imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curacao, finest ; Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	22 0
Maraschino di Zara	„ 40	22 0
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	„ 30	16 0
Orange Bitters (the best)	„ 20	

We take shipping orders for wines in wood.

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100 in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £35 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS, and other Spirits according to age, at per Gallon.

TERMS.

To private Customers we allow 5 per cent. discount off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase.

Three months' credit allowed to approved parties, without discount.

INTEREST will be charged at 10 per cent. per annum beyond three months.

MESSES, on comparing our quotations with London invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c., can be supplied them as economically from our Bombay Godowns, as from London houses direct, while our Stocks afford much choice for selection.

TRADERS buying over 30 dozen at any one time are allowed very liberal discount and credit.

WE are empowered to receive indents for Carriages of every description from the Manufacturers by special appointment to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief.

Particulars and illustrations of the above can be obtained at our Offices in Dean Lane, Bombay.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

CHATEAU PALMER.—The undersigned have now received their first supply of this excellent Claret which they have protected by their Trade Mark.

Chateau Palmer is a highly esteemed Bordeaux in Europe. Price Rs. 22 per dozen.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

CHARLES TOVEY and SON,
SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S. E.

The Agents for the above firm have the pleasure to announce the arrival ex "Gaelonia" and "Courier de Bombay" of first shipments of Charles Tovey's Champagnes quoted as follows :—

Ay	Rs. 26
Extra dry Sillery Royal	„ 36
Royal Bouzy	„ 40
Verzenay Imperial	„ 50

CHAMPAGNE IN HALF PINTS.

Ay, per case of 4 dozens	31
Royal Bouzy do. (very dry)	„ 50

Attention is requested to the following.

Clarets.—C. T.'s Médoc ordinaire	„ 15
St. Estephe (B. B.)	„ 30
Charles Tovey's $ 1	„ 40
Sauterne	„ 25
Burgundies.—Beaune	„ 30
Chablis	„ 30
Pouilly Blanc	„ 25
Sparkling Moselle.—Muscat Moselle	„ 30
Sherries.—Pale dry dinner	„ 24
Choice Amontillado	„ 28
Choicest Solera	„ 40
Cognac Brandy.—Charles Tovey's $ 1	„ 32

Pints of most of the above at Rs. 2 per 2 dozen Case extra.

OWEN and OKELL, Bombay,
Agents for Charles Tovey and Son Co., Calcutta.
Agents for Bengal—Messrs. Turner, Morrison, and

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND CO.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

"MEDEA," "BRITISH ADMIRAL," "HINDOSTAN," "JEANIE DOUGLAS," AND "LORD STRATHNAIRN,"

By the arrival of the above vessels, now discharging in the harbour, we shall shortly be in possession of further supplies of WINES, &c. as under :—

CHAMPAGNE, Grand Vin D'Ay.
Gold neck, 1 and 2, Star.
Gold neck, No. 2.

N.B.—Our Overland parcel of Gold Neck Champagne, which arrived on 22nd ult., has been nearly all disposed of by registered orders, but the opportune arrival of the above will enable us to keep our friends supplied, and regular supplies being on the way Overland will, we hope, prevent further disappointment.

SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK.

MANZANILLA and A SHERRY.

BUCELLAS.

BASS'S BEER.
Our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.

ALSO,
Bottled by H. Stone & Co. and M. B. Foster & Sons,
GUINNESS'S EXTRA BROWN STOUT.

Bottled by Sparks Moline,
Strongly recommended to invalids as being perfectly free from acidity, and possessing great nourishing properties.

BASS'S BEER IN KILDERKINS (18 Gals.)

THE NEW SEASON'S BEER.

Bass's quarts, pints, and Imperial pints.
Rs. 6 per dozen quarts.
„ 5 do. imperial pints.
„ 4 do. pints.

N.B.—The trade supplied on liberal terms.

Beer in Hhds. of season 1869-70. Messes and the Trade should register their orders early if they desire delivery from the first shipments of the season.

WINE LIST.

SHERRIES.

The whole of our Sherries are imported by us direct from Xerez ; the following are the Brands we have always in stock :—

Credit.	Mark.	Seal.	Quality & Peculiarity	Cash.
20 0	B	Red	A pale full flavoured Dinner or Luncheon Wine	18 0
20 0	A	Red	Similar quality as above, but much drier	18 0
26 0	C	Red	A Pale, rich flavoured Wine, fine aroma, particularly suitable as a Dinner Wine	22 0
27

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET quiet, nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital	Nomi. of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
	Rs.	Rs. p. a.			
1,000,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
3,140,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1675
2,000,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	580
2,250,000	1,000	1871	p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1550
750,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	300
700,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	200
1,000,000	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	200
1,000,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	140
500,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	412½

PRESS COMPANIES.

40,000	2,000	1,100	200ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee	850
75,000	2,000	850	300do.	Alexandra Press Co.	600
187,500	12,000	11,000	1750ps	Apollo Press Co.	10,000
80,000	2,000	2,000	400do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,200
...	500	500	100do.	Do. New	540
...	1,880	1,880	100do.	Colaba Press Co	11,200
70,000	2,000	2,000	...	East India Press Co	1100
937,500	8,500	8,500	1000ps	Fort Press Co.	10,000
60,000	2,000	1,800	100ps	Framji Cowasji Press	1120
100,000	6,000	4,000	425 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	3600
20,000	5,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.	800
200,000	1,000	...	200	Mofussilite Press & G. Co.	275
30,000	2,500	2,500	490 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2700
45,000	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras	950

CALCUTTA—15TH JUNE, 1869.

Government Securities.—About 4 or 5 sales of 4 per cents. in sums of Rs. 20,000 to 10,000 were made at Rs. 5-6 discount; in the afternoon there were buyers at this price. Some 5 per cents. of 1856-57 were bought for investment orders, at Rs. 8-8 premium, and small pieces at Rs. 9-12 to 9-14. 5½ per cents. were slightly weaker and quoted 2 annas lower.

One Bank of Bengal share sold at Rs. 1,635.

A purchase of National Bank shares took place at Rs. 137½.

15 shares in the Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co., were bought in execution of an order at Rs. 265 each.—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—JUNE 19.

Becke, Lieutenant, 21st Regiment N. I. or M. B., from Matheran.

DEPARTURE.—JUNE 19.

Wood, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, to join, to Kurrachee.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 4th June 1869.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned Officers:—

1st Battalion 7th Royal Fusiliers.—Brevet Major and Local Lieutenant Colonel R. Blackall to be Colonel, from the 19th January 1869.

3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade.—Major H. J. Maclean to to be Major, from the 30th of May 1865.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions, subject to approval by Her Majesty:—

105th Foot.—Ensign George Henry Ferrier to be Lieutenant vice Woodhouse, appointed a probationer for the Staff Corps. Dated 18th May 1869.

Ensign George Philip F. Eying to be Lieutenant, vice Gouldsbury, appointed a probationer for the Staff Corps. Dated 18th May 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

2nd Native Infantry.—Ensign A. E. Gordon, 2nd Battalion 12th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Hailes, appointed 1st Wing Subaltern to the 18th Native Infantry, with date 20th May 1869.

9th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant H. O. Woodhouse, 105th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Fortescue, appointed to the 26th Native Infantry. Dated 18th May 1869.

37th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant D. E. Gouldsbury, 105th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Gubbins, appointed 1st Wing Subaltern. Dated 18th May 1869.

38th Native Infantry.—Captain L. Macdonald is permitted to retain the Adjutancy on promotion to Captain. Dated 26th May 1869.

45th Native Infantry.—Ensign A. J. F. Reid, 109th, Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Wilmer, appointed 1st Wing Subaltern. Dated 21st May 1869.

With reference to Royal Artillery Regimental order No. 5, New Series, dated 6th March 1869, Lieutenant W. Hunter, 8th Brigade, Royal Artillery, was directed to proceed from Agra to Saugor at the public expense, his services being urgently required.

The undermentioned Officer, who appeared before the special half-yearly committee which assembled at Rawul Pindee on the 15th ultimo, is reported by the Board of Examiners at Fort William to have passed the Higher Standard in Hindoostanee under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 734 of 1864:—

Lieutenant-Colonel C. O. C. Osborne, 1st Battn. 6th Foot

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned Officers having on their recent promotion, been posted to the battalions of their regiments specified:—

5th Foot.—Lieutenant C. W. Hargreave, 2nd Battalion.

5th Foot.—Lieutenant H. A. Cherry, 2nd Battalion.

6th Foot.—Lieutenant R. Meredith, 1st Battalion.

11th Foot.—Lieutenant Colonel T. Peebles, 1st Battalion.

11th Foot.—Major R. Maunsell, 2nd Battalion.

11th Foot.—Captain J. F. Trotter, 1st Battalion.

11th Foot.—Lieutenant T. L. Lewis, 1st Battalion.

11th Foot.—Lieutenants Hargreave and Cherry, 5th Foot, are directed to proceed to England at once and join their battalion, reporting their arrival, in writing, to the Adjutant General, Horse Guards.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the undermentioned Officer is directed to proceed to England, via Bombay and Egypt, to do duty at the regimental depot:—

Lieutenant T. H. Porker, 4th Hussars.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to appoint Captain R. S. Robertson, Staff Corps, Wing Officer 31st Native Infantry, to officiate as Brigade Major in the Saugor District, in the room of Captain C. W. R. Chester, Staff Corps, proceeded to Europe on furlough.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindoostanee on the 3rd ultimo:—

Captain (Local Major) J. F. Raper, Royal Artillery.
Private J. Stock, 5th Lancers.
Assistant Surgeon J. Corbett, M. B., 21st Hussars.
Ensign R. J. Morgan, 2nd Battalion 12th Foot.
Ensign W. Harris, 37th Foot.
Private J. Lynch, 102nd Foot.
Assistant Surgeon J. Cameron, M. D., Indian Med. Service.
Assistant Surgeon W. Jameson, M. D., Indian Med. Service.
Passed Hospl. Appce. W. R. Davis, Sub-Medical Dept.
Sergeant P. Kelly, Supervisor, P. W. D.
Lieutenant W. F. Platt, Royal Artillery.
Asst. Surgeon W. H. Jameson, M. D., Royal Artillery.
Lieutenant J. F. J. Miller, 2nd Bn. 19th Foot.
Lieutenant L. G. Hay, 105th Foot.
Ensign P. E. Anderson, 109th Foot.
Lieutenant W. G. Craig, Genl. List, Cavalry.
Staff Asst. Surgn. J. J. Hanrahan, M. D., Brit. Med. Staff.
Assistant Surgeon W. Harvey, Bengal Med. Service.
Assistant Surgeon R. H. Stevens, M. B., Bengal Med. Service.
Assistant Apothecary R. M. Blaker, Bengal Sub-Medical Department.

The following arrangements in the Veterinary Department are directed, as a temporary measure:—

Veterinary Surgeon E. Stanley, 5th Lancers, to proceed to Benares and take charge of the Government horses there.

Veterinary Surgeon G. A. A. Oliver, A Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, to take charge of the horses of the 5th Lancers.

The twelve months' leave to England, on urgent private affairs, granted to Lieutenant P. W. Symonds, 1st battalion 14th Foot, by G. O. C. C. of the 20th March last (p.132,) is cancelled at that Officer's request.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:—

19th Hussars.—Major H. C. Craigie, to the hills north of Deyrah, from the 15th June to the 15th October, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

Captain and Adjutant A. H. Chapman, to Simla, from the 25th April to the 24th October, on medical certificate.

Royal Artillery.—Captain H. D. Jackson, (No. 2 Battery, 25th Brigade,) to Calcutta, from the 15th April to the 15th October, to study the native languages.

Captain (Local Major) W. A. Ross, (No. 7 Battery, 22nd Brigade,) to Simla, from the 17th April to the 17th August, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant J. R. Poole, (G. Battery, 8th Brigade,) to Nynee Tal, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on medical certificate.

[This cancels the leave on private affairs granted in G. O. C. C. of the 19th April last, p. 160.]

Lieutenant A. J. Pearson, (D Battery, 19th Brigade,) to Cashmere from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

3rd Foot, (1st Battalion.)—Ensign A. Innes, to Cashmere, from the 15th May to the 15th October, on private affairs.

5th Foot, (1st Battalion.)—Ensign G. D. H. Brookes, (1st Wing Subaltern 33rd Native Infantry, on probation,) to Calcutta from the 10th March to the 9th September, to study the native languages.

[This cancels the leave granted in G. O. C. C. of the 10th April last, p. 147.]

10th Foot, (1st Battalion.)—Lieutenant and Adjutant J. G. Moir, to Cashmere, from the 1st June to the 31st August on private affairs.

79th Foot.—Lieutenant J. Angus, to Landour and Mussoorie, from the 28th April to the 28th July, on medical certificate.

82nd Foot—Lieutenant W. F. F. Grant, to England, from the 15th April to the 1st December, on urgent private affairs.

102nd Foot.—Captain Æ. G. Blair, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Captain W. H. Beaumont, to Simla, from the 15th May to the 15th September, on private affairs.

104th Foot.—Captain B. P. Evans to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps.—Major A. I. Shuldham, (doing general duty at Shillong,) to Calcutta, from the 5th May to the 3rd June to appear before a medical board.

Caaptain W. Musgrave, (2nd in Command and Squadron Offier 15th Bengal Cavalry,) to Murree and Cashmere, from the 1st May to the 14th August on private affairs.

Medical Department.—Surgeon Major R. A. Buckell, to Nynee Tal and hills north of Deyrah, from the 1st May to the 31st October, on medical certificate.

[This cancels the leave published in G. O. C. C. of the 18th March last, p. 108.]

STAFF CORPS.

Candidates for the Staff Corps who desire to receive the price of their commission are cautioned to send in their application for the Staff Corps in sufficient time to allow for contingencies, with special reference to the fact that the period of probation counts from the date of appointment on probation with the sanction of Government and not from that on which their papers may first reach their Commanding Officers.

MUSKETRY.

An instance has occurred of a regiment armed with the Snider Rifle, on arrival at a station just vacated by a regiment armed with muzzle-loaders, having found there no ammunition with which to commence its musketry course, the Commander-in-Chief directs that whenever owing to difference in armament, the service and practice ammunition in store is not available for the use of the incoming regiment, the Officer Commanding the Division or District will arrange that ammunition of a proper description and to the extent laid down by regulation is ready for the use of the relieving regiment on its arrival.

EXAMINATIONS.

Doubts having arisen as to the nature of that portion of the examination for promotion of Artillery Subalterns, which is to be recorded in writing, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that the examination in the subject prescribed for Line Officers shall be conducted as laid down in the second and two following sentences of para. 162 and in para. 163 of the Queen's Regulations. The Deputy Adjutant General of Artillery will furnish questions on professional subjects only. The whole of the papers will be forwarded by General Officers to the Adjutant General, Simla.

GUARDS AND ESCORTS.

An instance having come to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief in which a Treasure Escort was entrusted with private property for conveyance to its destination, His Excellency desires that in future such Escorts are to be considered as special, and are not to be unnecessarily detained or on any account to be encumbered with the charge of stores or property of any kind whatsoever.

TRAVELLING EXPENSES.

Government has been pleased to rule that in cases of officers proceeding on an ordinary tour of inspection; for which they are entitled to receive mileage allowance, the allowance will be passed and a [passage warrant for a charger granted in addition, when the Officer is entitled to take a charger for such portions of the journey as may have to be travelled by railway.

INSANES.

Under instructions from Government, it is notified that the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India has directed that insanes shall not be embarked in Her Majesty's Indian troop-ships.

SCHOOLS.

With reference to Adjutant General's Circular No. 59, dated the 5th June 1865, (see also G. O. No. 304 of 31st December 1868, page 283) and in furtherance of the proper religious instruction of the children of the garrison, Officers Commanding at Stations will arrange with Commanding Officers for the concentration of the children at convenient hours, with a view to their more effectual division into classes, according to the wishes of the Chaplains at stations.

DISCHARGES.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to publish for guidance the following rules for the discharge of soldiers prevented by disability from re-engaging:—

1. Men who are prevented by disability from re-engaging after two-thirds of their service, are not to be brought before a Medical Board unless from their state of health they would have been invalided in the usual manner.

2. Men who present themselves for re-engagement and are not considered fit, should therefore continue to serve until they are invalided as unfit for further service; or until their limited engagement is about to expire, in which latter case only they will be dealt with under paragraph 1416 of the Queen's Regulations.

TRANSFER OF SOLDIERS.

Soldiers of British regiments and batteries of Royal Artillery, transferred from one corps or battery to another, at their own request, are with the sanction of Government, to be provided with transport by the State.

2. Soldiers belonging to Native Corps are only to be provided with such transport on occasions where transfer is made on purely public grounds.

MUSKETRY.

In future all applications for the appointment of District Inspectors of Musketry, whether officiating or permanent, are to be sent direct to the Military Secretary, Army Head-Quarters, and not to the Adjutant General. The same rule will be observed by Commanding Officers when forwarding applications or recommendations for the post of Regimental Instructor of Musketry. (This modifies the instructions contained in Adjutant General's Circular, 129E of 1863, page 169 S. O.) Regimental orders making officiating Musketry appointments will be forwarded to the Chief Inspector of Musketry, as directed in the above quoted order.

LEAVE.

The following letter from the Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, to the Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, No. 1078, dated 23rd March 1869, is published for information and guidance:—

"With reference to your letter, No. 825 of the 2nd instant, I am desired to acquaint you for the information of the Government of Fort St. George, that an Officer who obtains and proceeds on furlough to Europe during leave of absence in India, cannot retain his appointment for the full period of furlough for which such retention is allowed, excepting under Government General Order No. 545 of 1867, when he is on sick leave out of his own Presidency. It has always been understood that no Officer in or out of India can be absent from his appointment for a longer period in the whole than two years or 30 months (according to the rules he may be under) without vacating his appointment.

DRILL AND INSTRUCTION.

With reference to General Order No. 62 of 1867, the Commander-in-Chief desires that Commanding Officers will insert in their monthly diary of parades how many manœuvres at each battalion drill were performed at the double.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—19TH JUNE.

London	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. Nominal per ton.
	Cases	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d. "
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d. Nominal "
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d. "
	Wooden Ships	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 12s. 6d. "
	Myrabolanes & Coir Bundles	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d. "
	Seeds	£0 17s. 6d. to £1 0s. 0d. "
Havre	Cotton	£1 17s. 6d. to £2 0s. 0d. "
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£4 0s. 0d. to £4 5s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 7 to 8 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 to 4 p.bale Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 to 4 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 12 and Calcutta Port Charges
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
19	Lord Clyde (s)	Walker	Rangoon, April 13.
20	Emeu (s)	Babot	Hongkong, May 27.

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Martaban (s)	Hibbert	Kurrachee.
	Belle Isle	Fenwick	Callao.
	Meer Hossain	Krokstedt	Penang and Singapore.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—

Ship Glenduror Warland, to Batavia.
Ship Star of the South, Smith, to Colombo.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June			
14	Meinam (s)	Gauvain	Point de Galle, June 8
	Ganges	Quinn	Liverpool, March 13.
	Madras (s)	McKirdy	Moulmein, June 6.
	Sattara (s)	Beyts	Bombay, May 25.
15	Reine des Anges	Brun	Marseilles, Feb. 22

DEPARTURES.

June			
14	Penang (s)	——	——
	Busheer (s)	——	——
	Codabura	——	——
	Premier	——	——

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June			
15	Copenhagen	Cowie	London.
	Medusa	——	Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.

June			
14	Corsair	Sanders	London.
15	Dunphaile Castle	——	London.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DADSON—June 17th, at Mazagon, George Dadson, son of Mr. J. Dadson, Inspector of Bombay City Police, aged 3 years, 2 months, and 26 days.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

DEATH.

MIDDLETON—June 14th, at Jubbulpore, Frank Beckford, child of Captain F. Beckford Middleton, 21st Regiment M. N. I., aged 2 years and 6 months.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1869.

THERE is then a Central Asian question? Russia does count for something in the adjustment of political relations between the Black Sea and the Indus? The alarmists, and those who take cool statesmanlike views based on facts, are not so utterly without warrant for their conduct as some would have us believe? Yes; we are afraid that an affirmative reply must be given to these questions. It is really very provoking. Just as we were shaken in our own opinions; just as we had begun to doubt whether the "ragged regiments" said to be in Turkistan were not after all mere "phantom" Russians; just as we were disposed to feel that the policy of shutting your eyes and opening your mouth was wise and comforting, and that Micawber was a great philosopher—it is, we repeat, really provoking and inconsiderate of the *Times of India* to undo work which nothing but its persuasive eloquence could have accomplished, and throw us back upon our former opinions.

We reprint elsewhere an article which our contemporary, we suppose unconsciously, published on Saturday morning; and we ask whether it does not shadow forth an appalling future? We doubt if the much-abused *Friend*, or the *Englishman*, or even that *bête noire* of our contemporary, the *Saturday Review*, ever drew a more serious picture of contingent dangers. The object of the writer is to "drag the Central Asian question into the full light of day." There is then a Central Asian question, and we are not contending about a "phantom." Next he tells us that the obstructives who oppose his efforts are the gentlemen of the Foreign Office at home, who "look at the whole question from an European stand-point;" and do not want to "complicate us with Russia." Why? Because the "Eastern Question" is intimately connected with the Central Asian question—the phantom at Samarcand exerts an influence on the phantom on the Bosphorus. Thus we have admissions—none the less forcible because they are timidly and interrogatively put, as if the writer were afraid of them—that the so-called phantasm of Russians in Central Asia already influences the treatment of the Turkish question, and that the seat of our imperial race is as much affected as the Eastern portion of the British Empire. We have never contended for anything more. But what then becomes of the self-complacent and somewhat high-sniffing assertions, so often made, that we need not trouble ourselves about the Russians, and that the *summum bonum* of policy is to "go on never minding?" It sinks into the limbo of vanity whence it was evoked.

But our contemporary goes a great deal further. He raises the great question of boundaries—a question full of quarrels; and he puts it in the strongest light. "What are the exact boundaries of Persia—what of Afghanistan—what of Mekran—what of Beloochistan? There are endless conflicts on these points, and vain attempts to settle the questions at issue. English diplomacy stands aghast at the sight of these frequent apparitions of disputed boundary." He admits that "England cannot altogether keep out of the scrape"—we should think not, being a first-rate Asiatic power—and then he says—"the great question is whether these frequent international disputes do not suggest to the British Government the expediency of interfering for the purpose of a general rectification of frontiers"—a remedy with a vengeance! Have we not a right to feel apprehensive when those who laugh to scorn even the modest advice that we should be on our guard against the Russian phantom, now propose to deal with the volcanic question of Eastern boundaries? But the suggestion, coming from such a quarter, shows the profound impression which "the great question of Russian advances"—to use his own language—has made upon his mind. Indeed he shrinks with awe before the vision of troubles which the Russian apparition has conjured up.

Now we consider the article we have quoted a very sensible contribution to the stock of reflections on its subject. Our only wonder is how it got into the columns of a contemporary, never weary of proving that all who attribute any importance to "the great question of Russian advances" in Central Asia are born idiots, ignorant alarmists, or thoughtless devotees of a policy of conquest. We trust, however, that he will persevere in the new line, and treat the subject as one which at least may reasonably admit of debate and difference of opinion. For our parts we shall be glad to see "the subject of Russian progress in Asia"—the progress you see is admitted—"brought into the daylight of common sense." Let us, by all means, have those "documents" which the India Office is so eager to publish, but which it seems "influential alarmists" have kept back. We do not believe in that theory at all; but we can imagine that the Foreign Office might have deemed it inexpedient to publish these documents officially, lest they should raise debates between governments which it may have been thought prudent to avoid. All the documents in the world, however closely reasoned, however lucid, cannot alter the dynamics of facts; prove that Russia in Central Asia is a phantom, or that henceforth Russia in the Khanates will not exercise a formidable influence on the whole Eastern Question.

EXPERIENCE was scarcely needed to demonstrate the proposition that Municipal government—meaning by that phrase, popular government—must be a failure in India, and that the simulacra of local popular governments, which a weak and sentimental generation of statesmen set-up, would fail still more conspicuously. In order to give a Municipal government the faintest chance of succeeding, that government should possess full powers within its own limits, should be master of even its own servants, and should have the absolute control of its revenues. Would it be politic, nay would it be possible, to establish local governments in India on that footing? Would not such institutions be absolutely discordant to the principal of British rule in this country, which is despotic? Even where the population of a state is homogeneous, as in England, even where the Municipal system has for ages been an integral part of the general scheme of self-government, it has only been of recent years that moderately effective local governments have come into being. How can we expect even an approximation to success in a country where there is so vast a difference between the dominant and the subject races; where the contrast between free municipalities and a despotic central government would be so glaring? The originators of the Municipal scheme for Indian towns must have felt the force of this grave fact, since they never ventured to confer any power, worth the name of power, upon the local bodies, never gave them the right to choose the servants for whose services they paid, never gave them undoubted control over either revenue or expenditure. In this they were wise, but they would have been wiser had they refrained from the vain attempt to make sham, do the work of real, institutions. The utter failure of those shams is now so manifest that the supporters of local government *coûte qui coûte*, themselves admit it, and their cry now is for representative institutions—meaning elective bodies endowed with ample powers. We do not believe that the Indian Government is yet so blind to the basis of British power in the East as to grant a request which is based, not on the facts, but a sentimental estimate of what the facts should be. If ever we lose India we shall lose it by failure of insight, not energy; we shall lose it not from defect of courage or endurance, but because, by dint of arguing and theorising, we shall have obscured our perception of the conditions which render and have rendered our rule possible, and the grounds of action being false, the action will be false also.

The grant of representative institutions to a few great towns would be a matter of little moment in itself; but it would afford a striking proof that the British Government in India no longer grasped the reason of its own existence; and the fact would be accepted as a warning that the termination of our Eastern empire was not far distant.

Municipal government in India ought to be in harmony with the general government—ought to be the work of that government, through fit subordinate agents, Native and European; and until we reach that point, local government, will neither be effective, economical, or safe.

LADY MAYO, "the Friend of India" understands, will not return to England until the close of the Durbar festivities in January next.

SIR WILLIAM MANSFIELD, who has been residing at Mahassoo, in the neighbourhood of Simla, for the past month, was to have returned to Simla on Thursday last.

A CORRESPONDENT of the "Pioneer," writing from Simla on the 14th, states that, beyond the very heavy showers which fell there on the 8th, there had only been three or four light falls of rain, and that to all appearance the regular rainy season has not set in yet. Sufficient rain had, however, fallen to refresh the parched-up streams and lower the thermometer from ten to fifteen degrees.

IT is understood, says the "Poona Observer," that the Imperial Government have ordered home several officers connected with the late Transport Corps in Abyssinia, in order that they may be examined by the recently appointed Commission of Enquiry, with reference to the accounts, and other matters relative to the expenses of the Expedition. Several names have been mentioned as of those who will be thus sent home, but as changes may occur in the list, it may be as well to withhold further particulars for the present.

THE resignation of at least four members of the Council of India is expected, soon after the Duke of Argyll's Bill becomes law. Two of the first appointments are, we hear, likely to be those of Mr. Maine and Mr. George Campbell. The latter is at present on a tour in Ireland, where he is studying the land tenure question. We hope he will publish an account of his enquiries on this subject. He is a Millite, but not disinclined to form a permanent settlement with peasant proprietors, if it be in kind so as still to give the State landlord a share of the increasing value of the land.—*Friend of India.*

WE hear from Ceylon of the sudden death of Major Reeve, of H. M.'s 73rd Regiment, by a fall from the verandah of his house.

ANOTHER divorce case, we learn from the "Bangalore Herald," has been filed in Madras, the parties to which hail from Mysore. The case is expected to be heard shortly.

IT is understood by a Madras contemporary that there is very little probability of the preserved meat of Australia being imported to this country for the use of the troops.

THE Governor of Madras, attended by his Secretaries and other members of his staff, was to leave the Presidency town last Tuesday on a tour to North Arcot.

WE learn from the "Pioneer" that a committee has been appointed by the Hon'ble Mr. Grey to consider the condition of the Port Fund of Calcutta, in order to ascertain whether any of its present burdens should properly be borne by any other body. Two of the members are public servants who some years back were appointed for a like scrutiny, and the other two members of the mercantile community. The names are mentioned by another contemporary: they are Messrs. Harrison, Eldridge and Bullen Smith, and Captain Howe.

THE Agra paper records the appearance of cholera there. On the 9th, 10th, and 11th, seven cases occurred in the right wing of the 40th Native Infantry, of which four terminated fatally. At the same time there were perhaps a dozen cases in all towards the city and the Civil Lines. The wing of the 40th went into camp on the 12th. Since then it has been free from the disease and no other cases have occurred in cantonments. In the city there have been a few, but they are considered "doubtful." H. M.'s 77th and the Artillery have not had any cases.

THE "Englishman" says that whilst the Moulmein was at Chittagong the crew of a country brig which had been wrecked on the coast arrived and reported that after being washed on shore they saw several dead bodies of Europeans and natives floating about and thrown up on the beach, and that amongst the Europeans were two who appeared to be females. These most probably were the bodies of the passengers and crew of the Cheduba, as two ladies were among st the passengers by that unfortunate vessel.

WE print in another column a number of letters (which have been published in a parliamentary paper) complaining of the supersession of officers of the Queen's Army, under a recent warrant, by junior officers of the Indian Army. The "Army and Navy Gazette," which speaks strongly in favour of the case of the imperial service officers, "believes that the War Office made an offer of some very partial measure of mitigation, but with the proviso that India should bear the additional expense. The India Office firmly refused to saddle the revenues of India with the cost, and, so far as India is concerned, proposes to make things pleasant by giving local seniority to the British officers serving in that country who may be superseded by their Indian brethren. Of course the matter cannot rest where it is, and we only hope that it may have the effect of bringing about eventually a scheme of compulsory retirement, graduated according to age, in all ranks of the army."

REVISED plans for the Snider Arms Factory at Calcutta have been received from England. A site for the factory at Dum-Dum has been decided upon.

IT is understood that Captain J. M. Williams, A. I. C. E., late Engineer to the Bhaman expedition, who has just arrived in Madras, is to succeed Major Chrystie as assistant to the Chief Engineer in Mysore.

THE Indian Government has granted Rs. 10,000 towards the erection of a Sailors' Home at Rangoon, and also a monthly allowance of Rs. 100, and a free grant of land. But other Rs. 29,000 are required to erect the building, and subscriptions are being called for.

LAW is a luxury for the rich, though barristers in Madras are as numerous as blackberries. In the recent Shivagunga case in the Madura District, the leading counsel was three days in Court, received a fee of Rs. 15,000, say £1,500, and another gentleman who did nothing was pleased to accept a retaining fee of Rs. 2,000, say £200. Another suit in connection with the succession to the Zemindary comes on for hearing in the local Court in August, when the legal luminaries will doubtless again reap a harvest.—*Madras Mail.*

IN order to assimilate the practice throughout India, the Governor General in Council has ordered that, henceforth, the command allowance for the Eurasian and all Native batteries of Artillery shall be Rs. 150 a month. This sum is to be held to include command, horse, and stationery allowance, as well as the allowance for repair of arms and accoutrements. The allowance is only to be drawn by the officer actually exercising the command, exception being made when the permanent Commandant may be absent on privilege leave.

THE Hyderabad correspondent of the "Englishman" says—"The rumour is current that Sir Salar Jung has at last resolved to punish the Aurungabad city officers who were the other day convicted of bribery. The Nazim, or Governor of the city, has been heavily fined, and he has been ordered to confine himself to his native village. Here he will be under surveillance. The minor offenders have been fined and placed in custody. Some cases of extortion are reported from Khangaon, arising out of a confederacy to keep down the price of cotton."

THE late cyclone in Bengal does not appear to have extended as far as Dacca, as the local paper only speaks of the storm as a strong gale. At the same time it adds that the mischief caused by the cyclone of the 16th May has been much aggravated, and that famine is almost inevitable. The inundation from the rivers has entirely destroyed the rice crops, as the plants were not sufficiently grown to withstand the effects of the flood. The whole of the country between the Booreegunga and Dhulleseree is said to be under water, and some difficulty was experienced in procuring fodder for the cattle.

THE steamer Koel returned to Calcutta on Monday last after having visited the whole of the refuge houses. She found no signs of any wrecks or of any people having had recourse to the houses. The Undaunted, which was despatched on the morning after the cyclone, has also returned without any disastrous intelligence, and reports the pilot and light vessels at the Sandheads as all right in their stations. The outer Mutlah light ship had drifted from her position but was towed back by the Undaunted, in very thick weather. The Fame, surveying vessel, reports having experienced a heavy gale, on the 9th, whilst at anchor in the lower part of the Runjafultah Channel. All the buoys in the channels have remained unmoved with one exception.

THE Government of Madras, according to the "Madras Mail," has finally decided against the introduction of the Forest Act into that Presidency. "We doubt not," remarks our contemporary, "that there were grave reasons against it, which may justify the Local Government in thus flying in the face of the strong *hints* of the Secretary of State for India, and the testimony of Dr. Cleghorn that 'in seven provinces where it had been introduced it had worked extremely well;' but we regret that there would appear to be no intention of *legalizing* the Forest Conservancy Department, and settling the powers of its servants, by the introduction of a bill in the Local Council suited to the requirements of this Presidency. Until this is done the position of the Forest Department and its officers must continue to be unsatisfactory."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.

LONDON, 18TH JUNE, APT.

In the House of Lords last night Earl Granville, on behalf of Mr. Bright, repudiated any intention to menace the House of Lords in his recent letter.

Lord Derby warmly opposed the second reading of the Irish Church Bill, whilst the Marquis of Salisbury favoured the second reading, but objected to the details of the Bill. The debate will be continued to-morrow.

REVOLUTIONARY RIOT AT ST. ETIENNE.

Latest advices from Paris state that the workmen's strike at St. Etienne has developed into a revolutionary riot. Two encounters have taken place between the troops and the people. In the first encounter 12 persons were killed, 33 taken prisoners, and 7 soldiers wounded. In the second 11 persons were killed, including some women and a child. General Count Palikao was sent from Paris on the 17th instant with strong reinforcements.

The Emperor and Empress have visited ex-Queen Isabella, who returned the visit.

ITALY.

Latest telegrams from Florence state that a Royal decree has been issued, authorising Count Cambray Digny (the Italian Minister of Finance) to withdraw his three financial conventions. Another decree prorogues the Italian Chambers indefinitely.

GREECE.

The King of Greece opened the Greek Chambers on the 17th instant. In his speech His Majesty says Government had adhered to the propositions of the Conference to the best interests of Greece. The King dwells on the necessity of regulating the finances, in order that Greece may fulfil her obligations, and develop her material strength and her national resources.

LONDON, 17TH JUNE, APT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was firm; prices were advancing.

Oomrawuttee to arrive (ship named) 9¾d.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending 16th June show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes..£10,375,000 Inc...£750,000
Bills discounted ...£17,000,000 Dec...£375,000
Cash .....£19,250,000 Inc...£625,000

The ship Nissa has arrived.

[BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

CALCUTTA 18TH JUNE, 11-18 A.M.

Govt. Paper { Fours Rs. 5½. Fives Rs. 9-10. Fives and a half, Rs. 14.

Exchange, 1s. 11 9/16d.
Freights, Dead weight, Rice 15s.
Jute £1 12s. 6d.
Linseed, £1 13s. 9d.
Shirtings, Rs. 5-7.
Madapollams, Rs. 2-7 to 2-8.
Mule Twist, 6 annas 3 pie.
Market for piece-goods, quiet.
Market for Twist, quiet.

MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 28TH MAY.

THE Queen's birthday has occurred this week but has not been officially observed, as it is to be kept on the 2nd June, which will place the national day clear of the present Derby week. A list of honours to be granted on the occasion is being proposed and will to-morrow be presented to the Secretary of State for war. Although these can hardly be gazetted so early as the 2nd, they will be shortly afterwards, and among them will be found the names of some officers connected with the Abyssinian Expedition, who will receive the order of the Companion of the Bath or brevet rank in the Army. It will be satisfactory to those who were at first disappointed in receiving the honours which they considered due to them that their claims are to be recognised although even tardily.

The past week, being the Derby week, has been more prolific of regimental dinners and of backing of horses than of military news. Parliament also did not reassemble after the Whitsuntide vacation till last evening, so that the high authorities were absent from London and little has been done. The Royal Commission on Courts Martial has, however, taken advantage of the lull in public business to frame its report, which, however, has not yet been published. When communicated to the world it will be found to recommend a more concise and intelligible code of military law; that non-commissioned officers may be reduced in their grades without actual reduction to the ranks by sentences of courts-martial: that marking with the letter D should be abolished; that greater facilities should be afforded to commanding officers for getting rid of bad characters; and that measures should be taken for instructing all officers more practically in the science of military jurisprudence. These recommendations will doubtless be carried out, and we may expect before long to see marking with the letter D or the letters B C an obsolete institution.

The facilities of getting rid of bad characters will be increased, if the system of a preliminary enlistment for three years to which Mr. Cardwell is said to lean be adopted, as no man will be sent abroad during the first period of enlistment, and within that time there will be abundant opportunities to ascertain a man's real character and to remit him, if he be an undesirable acquisition to the army, to private life.

The Horse Guards and War Office are soon to be amalgamated in one building, as preparations are being made for the purchase on Dover House, the mansion next door

A CURIOUS OCCURRENCE IN BHOWNUGGUR.

It appears from a paragraph communicated to *Native Opinion* that a caste dispute in the state of Bhownuggur has led to a singular incident:—"The Nagars of Junagar have sympathized with such of the Surat and Ahmedabad Nagars as have admitted Mr. Mahipuram into caste. This was very displeasing to the Nagars of Bhownuggur who have gone into opposition. Remonstrances and protests were going on when the marriage season arrived and a party of Junagar Nagars set out for wedding purposes towards Mahawa, a small town in the Bhownuggur principality. Mr. G. Ozza hearing of this put the Arab portion of the state army into motion. On the approach of the Junagar party near Mahawa, it was surrounded by these Arabs. The siege was so complete and strict that the besieged were wholly unable to obtain supplies or to communicate their distress to their friends. After suffering starvation for four days the Junagaries surrendered unconditionally to the Arab general. Their submission was accepted by the Minister of the State and the marriage ceremonies allowed to proceed on their performing penance and expressing their regret in writing for having joined Mr. Mahipuram."

A TRYING SEASON.

Heat, such as we have not known in the past fifteen years, has been making life in the plains of India an intolerable burden. When the thermometer rises above 88°, as it does for six weeks every year in Bengal, life becomes a mere toleration of existence. But this year there have been few afternoons of late which have not seen it at 96° and even 97° in the coolest rooms. The cyclone of the 9th was thought to have brought the great monsoon, but it has only added moisture to heat, and made matters worse. The fields, however, are alive night and morning with ploughmen, and the villagers, who hide themselves in the dense vegetation of Bengal, having rebuilt their huts of mud and bamboo, are cheerful.

Not so in the feudatory States of Central and Upper India. Things are still as quiet there as sunstroke and cholera will admit. People on the brink of starvation die quietly. Many have died—how many we shall perhaps never know. Whole villages in some of the States have been swept by cholera. The Marwarees, struggling along the Neemuch road on their return to Rajpootana, have left their dead on the highway. Many corpses were thus seen a few weeks ago, but now there is a lull. Towns in Holkar's territory have suffered much. Death has been moving all through Bhopal also, and in the Goona district the ravages have been great. In Bundlekund, where the famine has been sorest, cholera has been less active than in other places, but there is a time of trial yet to be tided over, between this and the rain crops. The native States have been saved so many horrors that seemed inevitable in the famine which was so nigh, that, a correspondent writes to us, "we may well bear the burden we have and strive by supplying food and work to meet the future." Charity has been great and general. Had it not been so Bundlekund and Gwalior would have been depopulated.—*Friend of India.*

THE CHIEF OF GONDUL.

"Native Opinion" has the following in regard to the Chief of Gondul, (at present on a visit to Bombay,) to whom our Rajcote correspondent makes a reference in another column:—

"The following has been addressed to us by Mr. Soonderji Doorgadas, who is, we presume, one of the servants of the Gondul State:—

'I am directed by Thackoor Sahib Sungramjee, Chief of Gondul, to request your attendance to a lecture to be delivered by Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee on the Rights of India at a bungalow belonging to Messrs. Pestonjee and Bomanjee Camajee at Gowalia Tank on Saturday, the 19th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M.'

"We have no wish to be hypercritical; but it seems that if the Chief is capable of doing any good, he ought to begin at home instead of coming to Bombay to patronize a lecture on the 'Rights of India' which we are quite able and willing to do ourselves. The *Gujerath Mitra* has remarked, and we have the best authorities to warrant our saying that the State of Gondul has been a sink of corruption; and everything that cunning and *khutput* could devise, has been thrown in the way of Colonel Anderson in his endeavours to place the administration on better footing. Indeed we are not quite sure that the Rajah's trip to Bombay itself is not a step in the same direction; and it is a sad comment on our gullibility that we are thus publicly asked to patronize his movements under such circumstances. 'The state of Gondul, how it has been mismanaged, and what steps should be adopted for its improvement': this would be a better subject for discussion than the rightsof India."

THE FINE ARTS AT SIMLA.

The Simla—or rather Indian—Fine Art Exhibition of last year—for all India was invited to contribute—succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations of its projectors. This year the Exhibition will commence with all the prestige of assured success. Not only, as we hear, have applications for space in the display of September next already become very numerous, but the pictures themselves have commenced to arrive. Lord Mayo has consented to become president and patron of the Exhibition, and Sir Henry Durand, vice-president. The former gives a prize for the best painting in oil or water-colour by any lady amateur resident in India *(place aux dames,* as becomes a gallant nobleman;) the latter a gold medal for the best water-colour. The society will offer a gold medal for the best oil painting, a silver one for the best set of three water-colours, and another for the best series of three photographs.—*Pioneer.*

THE INDIAN DIOCESES.

There appears, says the *Madras Times*, to be some hitch in the proposed redistribution of the Indian Dioceses, the India Office having intimated to the Government of India that the plan cannot be carried out without a reference to Parliament. Both Bishop Milman and Archdeacon Pratt have given a negative answer to the question put to them by the Government, "whether the measures suggested are so urgently needed as to justify an appeal to the imperial legislature on the subject." The Metropolitan is said to have written to the Bishops of Madras and Bombay, inviting them to send their views upon the point to the Government of India, and suggesting that possibly some of the advantages of the proposed measure might be secured by private arrangement. At present, at all events, there is no chance of an Archdeaconry at Rangoon.

THE "SELF-ACTING" PUNKAH.

On the 17th of last month the Madras Government passed an "Order" on Captain Jennings' punkah, in which they observe that "they see no reason to think that the difficulties which prevent the successful working of full-sized punkahs, at a suitable velocity, by means of machinery moved by a descending weight have been overcome by Captain Jennings;" and they "decline therefore to sanction any expenditure in conducting experiments which it is believed *can lead to no useful result.*" With such an expression of Government's opinion, we were not a little surprised to observe, in another "order" bearing the same number and date as the above, and apparently passed simultaneously with it, that the Government not only approve of experiments being made at the Public Works Workshop at Chepauk, but have also ordered the Superintendent of the Workshop to afford Captain Jennings every assistance—in a matter *that can lead to no useful result!*—*Madras Athenæum.*

THE 16TH LANCERS AND THE 18TH HUSSARS.

It seems now pretty certain (writes the *Bangalore Herald*) that the authorities have more than half made up their minds to send Her Majesty's 16th (Queen's) Lancers to Hyderabad, and the 18th Hussars back to Bangalore. The Hussars came to Bangalore in 1864. The 1st King's Dragoon Guards, whose time was nearly up for going home, were sent to Hyderabad, and the Hussars remained here only for a year. At the end of that time the Dragoons were marched back again, the 18th went up to the Deccan, and the Lancers were put up in Bangalore. Much adverse comment was elicited by these movements, and even the *Army and Navy Gazette* had a word to say on the subject. We fear a similar move is again about to be attempted. No cavalry regiment comes out to Madras this season, and yet [redacted] a little sickness is reported in the 18th, the authorities are determined on spending an amount of money in transferring two regiments [redacted] same presidency, with a total disregard [redacted] arrangements. When the 15th Hussars arrive [redacted] Bombay, they might easily take the place of the 18th Hussars at Hyderabad, the latter regiment marching to Mhow—quite as healthy a station as Bangalore. Until a cavalry regiment is due in the Madras presidency, we do not see the slightest necessity for the Lancers moving on toHyderabad. It is simply a sheer waste of public money. We are informed that the contemplated change in the location of the two regiments will involve an outlay to the State of upwards of £40,000. Lord Mayo is clipping and cutting on all sides, and the Secretary of State is not a man given to be extravagant. We simply state the case as it stands, and we trust it will not be another example of military extravagance.

BOMBAY.

The Poona House Tax.—The *Observer* understands that the House Tax of the City of Poona for one year amounts to twenty-seven thousand four hundred rupees.

The s. s. Mantaban, Captain Hibbert, sailed on Saturday last for Kurrachee with the following passengers:—Staff Surgeon Temple, British Medical Service; Lieutenant Wood; Mr. and Mrs. Wood; Mr. Bennett, and Mr. Ewardass Gungaram.

Vehar Lake.—The height of water at the tower of Vehar Lake on the 12th inst. was 46 feet 1 inch (the total rain-fall up to date being 1 inch and 3-tenths); on the corresponding Saturday of last year the height was 49 inches (the rainfall being 9 inches 9 tenths.)

Wreck of the Bucentaur.—The recovery of cargo from this wreck continues quite successful. On Saturday there was a public auction of the damaged goods, (which were stored in the ApolloBonded Warehouse) and some of them fetched remarkably good prices.

The China Mail.—The following passengers arrived yesterday per P. and Co.'s steamer Emeu from China, &c.:—From Hongkong—Mr. S. Abdool Currim, Mr. E. Jafferbhoy, Mr. Jan Mahomed Ahmed, and Mr. Albert Otter. From Singapore—Mr. Cuuz. From Melbourne—Mr. Rowe. From Galle—Mr. J. N. Noble.

Sattara Collectorate.—The weather report of the Satara collectorate for the fortnight ending 31st May informs us that the fall of rain was scanty and partial, and that with the exception of a few villages sowingoperations had not commenced in any of the talookas. Fever and cholera prevailed slightly in some of the talookas.

Death of Mr. J. Lidgett, Shipowner.—The flags on board the Crusader, the Era, and at Messrs. Dymes & Co.'s office at Madras were hoisted half-mast high on the 15th inst. as a tribute of respect to the memory of the eminent shipowner, Mr. John Lidgett, of London, news of whose death were received by the mail. Messrs John Lidgett & Co., John Allan & Co., and Green, are the chief shipowners in the Madras trade. Messrs. Lidgett owned nearly thirty ships.—*Madras Mail.*

Vehar Lake.—The following table shows the results of a summary analysis of Vehar water drawn from the supply pipe in the Laboratory of the Grant College on the 1st of June 1869:—

	Grains per Gallon.
Total solid matter	7·00
Loss by ignition—volatile matter	·84
Organic matter (estimated from the quantity of oxygen required for its oxidation)	·45
Earthy salts (estimated as carbonate of lime).	5·07
Chlorine	·77
No nitrates. Traces of sulphates and nitrites.	

Poona Collectorate.—We learn from the weather report of the Poona collectorate for the fortnight ending 31st May, that the fall of rain was good in the talookas of Haveilly and Poorundhur, considerable in the talookas of Indapoor and Bheemthurry, and slight in the rest of the collectorate. Sowing of rice and nagles in Mawul talooka had been nearly finished. Sowing of rice was in progress in the Haveilly talooka; and that of moog had been commenced in a few of the villages in the Bheemthurry talooka. Cholera prevailed in the village of Nagurgaum, talooka Seroor, during the fortnight under report.

Educational Progress.—It is a significant sign of the times (says *Native Opinion*) that the graduates of our University are devoting their leisure hours to getting up works of usefulness to college students. We have before us an annotated edition of the first book of Pope's Homer's Illiad, got up, we are assured, by two Parsee young men of some standing in our University, but who nevertheless do not put forward their names. This is the first attempt of the kind on this side of India, and judging from the short preface and introduction prefixed to the book before us, the annotators seem to be young men of much promise.

Inquest.—Dr. Lumsdaine, Coroner, held an adjourned inquest on Saturday last concerning the death of Damodhur Jeevan, a share broker, who died suddenly on the 12th instant. It would be remembered that information was given to the police by a Hindoo broker who had a suspicion as to the cause of death, and that the man's body was seized by the police at the burning ground, Sonapore, and removed to the Morgue Camateepoora. Dr. Gray, Acting Surgeon to the Coroner, made a *post mortem* examination of the body and Dr. Lyon a chemical analysis of the contents of the stomach. Some fluid was found in the stomach containing opium, a packet found in the deceased's room contained opium or an extract of opium, and a small metal vessel, found in the same room, contained some opium mixed with oil. The jury returned the following verdict:—"The deceased met with his death from having swallowed an overdose—a poisonous dose—of opium; but there is no evidence to show whether it was taken voluntarily or whether it was given to him by some one."

CASE IN REGARD TO A DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S POWERS.

The Queen vs. Raiji Vehridass and others.

The Acting Magistrate of Kheda, Mr. E. W. Elliot, issued a verbal order to the police to prevent large numbers of loose cattle entering within the walls of the town. The cattle of Raiji Vehridass and others were accordingly not allowed to go into the town. They therefore preferred a petition to Mr. Sandwith, Acting Session Judge of Ahmedabad, objecting to the order of the Magistrate. The latter officer, on being required by the Session Judge to report on the matter, stated in his report that he issued verbal orders on the subject to the police in order to provide for the health and comfort of the community and as a police arrangement, under section 28 of Act VII. of 1867. The Session Judge, considering the Magistrate's proceedings to be irregular and illegal, referred the case for the orders of the High Court under section 434 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, with the remarks:—"The procedure of the Acting District Magistrate does not seem to be warranted by law. The section of the District Police Act, quoted above, authorises the police to keep order on the public roads, but it is altogether straining the section to infer from it that the Magistrate is thereby empowered by a verbal order to the police to obstruct persons from bringing their cattle through the gates of any town. It appears to me that the Magistrate should issue written orders or notices under either section 62 or section 308 of the Criminal Procedure Code to each individual person, should he consider that obstruction, annoyance, injury, or risk to the health or comfort of the community of the town of Kheda, is caused by the cow-keepers or others keeping their cattle inside the town."

The Judges of the High Court, sitting in Chambers on the 9th March, were of opinion that, as no written order had been passed in the matter, the Court could not interfere. The petitioners could complain, if they liked, to Government.

A QUESTION OF LAW.

The firm of Gambhermal Jayasungjee, by its manager Luchiram Jayasungjee, vs. Ramjee bin Shivajee.

The above case has been submitted for the opinion of the High Court by Rao Bahadoor Janardhun Wasoodewjee, Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Poona. The Judge stated the case as follows:—

"In this suit the plaintiff sues the defendant for the recovery of 5½ maunds of naglee and 3 maunds of bhat, or their value, Rs. 24-12, on a promissory note dated the 5th of August 1865.

"The note is for 1¾ maunds of naglee and 4½ maunds of bhat, and is written on a stamp of two annas.

"The defendant, amongst other pleas, pleads insufficiency of stamp for the promissory note.

"The question for consideration then is, under what article of Schedule A, annexed to Act 10 of 1862, will a promissory note for grain come.

"A note of this description will not come under either the 10th or the 12th article of that schedule, as both those articles expressly refer to promissory notes or bonds or other obligations for the payment of *money*. Nor can article 18th, which provides for an optional stamp, take it in, as the bonds therein contemplated are bonds for the eventual payment of money;—the term bond, in its legal sense, importing an obligation to pay a certain sum of money either absolutely or conditionally. The only head then, under which a bond or promissory note for the payment of grain can be brought, is Article 1 of Schedule A, and a stamp of one rupee will therefore be necessary for such instruments.

"Hitherto the stamp for obligations of this nature has been regulated by the value of the grain secured by them; but this seems to be a remnant of the practice which prevailed under the old stamp law, Regulation of 1827, and it was fully authorised by the terms 'sum or value' used in appendix B to that Regulation; but there is no such provision in the present stamp law."

The High Court gave the following decision;—The Court are of opinion that the document in question requires a stamp of one rupee under Article 1 of Schedule A.

WEATHER REPORTS.

Carwar, 19th, 9 A.M.—Weather cloudy and rainy, wind north-easterly, thermometer 79, barometer 29·96, rain 78 cents.

Vingorla, 19th, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west moderate, thermometer 82, rain 1 inch 80 cents.

Cannanore, 19th, 10 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 76, barometer 29·890, rain 3 inches 37 cents.

Tuticorin, 19th, 10 A.M.—Weather fair, wind strong westerly, thermometer 87.

Cochin, 19th, 10 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind north-west, thermometer 75, barometer 30, rain 2 inches 81 cents, sky cumulus.

Mangalore, 19th, 11-35 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west by south, thermometer 80, rain 3·59 inches.

Paumben, 19th, 12 noon.—Weather thick and hazy, wind south south-west, thermometer 87, barometer 39·9.

Cochin, 20th, 10 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind north-westerly, thermometer 75, barometer 29·470, rain 1 inch 55 cents, sky cumulus.

Paumben, 20th, 12 noon.—Weather fair, wind south south-west, thermometer 87, barometer 29·92.

Vingorla, 20th, 4 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 80, rain 2 inches 14 cents.

Carwar, 20th, 9 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind variable light, thermometer 78, barometer 29·99, rain 1 inch 30 cents.

Cannanore, 20th, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 75, barometer 29·920, rain 2 inches 12 cents.

Kolapore, 20th, 12 noon.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 82, slight rain last evening.

Mangalore, 20th, 1 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west by west, thermometer 81, rain 78 cents.

STEAMER REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

Madras, 19th, 4-10 P.M.—Steamer Deccan sailed for Calcutta at 3-50 P.M.

Fao, 19th, 3-22 P.M.—Steamer Koina, from Busreh, in sight.

RAIN FALL IN BOMBAY.

	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.	Byculla. In. Cts.
June 13th Sunday	0 0	0 0	0 4
„ 14th Monday	0 0	0 6	0 0
„ 15th Tuesday	0 0	0 0	0 0
„ 16th Wednesday	0 7	0 0	0 0
„ 17th Thursday	0 12	0 0	0 6
„ 18th Friday	4 10	1 29	2 70
„ 19th Saturday	3 53	2 46	3 39
For the week	7 82	3 80	6 19
Previously Registered	1 15	0 84	1 25
Total fall	8 97	4 64	7 44

BRAHMINICAL MARRIAGES.

For a long time no event has excited such attention in the native community as the marriage of a Brahmin widow last Tuesday. We should think that there were at least 1,000 persons present. The friends of reform were there in full force, and evidently considered it a red-letter day in their calendar. The interest in the proceedings had not been diminished by a great meeting of Shastris, Pundits and others at the Thakoordwar temple, on the previous Sunday, when, in the presence of about 1,500 persons, the Shastris warned all concerned to have nothing to do with this "vile business." It is matter of congratulation that the bride and bridegroom had boldness to go forward in face of all the obstacles interposed.

The ritual connected with a Brahminical marriage is excessively elaborate. An essay on the subject by H. T. Colebrooke, Esq., may be found in the volume of the Asiatic Researches for 1803. A cow is one of the principal parties connected with the transaction. There are oblations, ablutions and mantras without limit. Here is a specimen of the addresses made by the bridegroom to the bride: "May the regents of space, may air, the sun and fire dispel that anxiety which thou feelest and turn thy heart to me. Be gentle in thy aspect and loyal to thy husband; be fortunate in cattle, amiable in thy mind, and beautiful in thy person; be mother of valiant sons; be fond of delight; be cheerful; and bring prosperity to our bipeds and quadrupeds. First (in a former birth) Soma received thee; a celestial quirister next obtained thee; (in successive transmigrations) the regent of fire was thy third husband; thy fourth is a human being, etc." There is a stone upon which the bride places his foot; a fire around which the bride and bridegroom walk. A multitude of gods are invoked. The most material of all the rites is the bride's stepping seven steps; the marriage is complete and irrevocable when the seventh is taken and not before. She is conducted by the bridegroom and directed by him to step successively into seven circles, while the following texts are uttered: 1. May Vishnu cause thee to take one step for the sake of obtaining food. 2. May Vishnu cause thee to take two steps for the sake of obtaining strength. 3. For the sake of solemn acts of religion. 4. For the sake of obtaining happiness. 5. For the sake of cattle. 6. For the sake of increase of wealth. 7. For the sake of obtaining priests to perform sacrifices.—*Bombay Guardian.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Will the committee appointed by the shareholders of this unfortunate Bank to oppose the call made by the liquidators in Chancery be good enough to give out the result of such opposition through the medium of your journal?—Yours, &c. A. B. C.

Bombay, 18th June.

A SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Now that the Poona season is open, may I suggest to the G. I. P. Railway authorities the advisability of running a fast train, as was done in a previous year, on every Monday morning from Poona to Bombay. Such an arrangement will enable many persons to enjoy a trip to Poona, which is so healthy and gay at this season of the year. A gentleman leaving Bombay on Friday afternoon will have full two days' enjoyment at Poona, and be able to return to his office by eleven o'clock on the following Monday. Tickets issued on Friday or Saturday should be made returnable on Monday. This experiment was successfully tried three years ago, and the Monday morning fast train proved a great convenience to pleasure-seeking people and a source of revenue to the Railway Company. But owing to the break-down of the Mowka-Mullee viaduct on the Ghauts in 1867, the practice was discontinued. However, as the line is now in good working order, a fast train could be run with safety once a week. E. R.

Bombay, 19th June.

THE BUCENTAUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—A circular has been issued calling upon those of the Bombay Insurance Companies interested in the cargo of the Bucentaur, to join in expressing their opinion, to the effect that the adjustment of the losses arising out of this unfortunate stranding would be effected a great deal more speedily at home than in Bombay.

I venture to point out to you, Sir, that so far from this being likely to prove the case, the interests of the shippers and consignees would be much prejudiced should such a course be adopted, for is it not manifest that an average stater could not even commence upon his work until he had received a huge and exactly correct mass of documents from the agents of the ship, surveyors, salvors, consignees of cargo, &c., &c? I ask, then, is it all possible that this bulk of information could be furnished to the home adjuster at the first, second, or even tenth attempt, when it is to be borne in mind that the subject-matter is of a very varied and technical character, and actually capable of speedy and correct collection by a man well versed in insurance claims only?

Thus the references between Bombay and London must necessarily take up many months, perhaps a year or two. Indeed this latter state of affairs has been proved in numbers of instances by bitter experience.

But the salient point in the present case is that the shippers should have the "say" and not the underwriters, because the former will be the heavy losers by inevitable waste of time.

Why, then, do not the consignees call a meeting and point out to the underwriters that the whole information required is at immediate command of a Bombay adjuster, who could at once steadily set to work and get through the whole case without any "unnecessary delay" whatever?

The stranding is one of common occurrence and does not present the slightest difficulty to a person of good experience in the practices of marine insurance and salvage adjustment.—Yours, &c.,

CONSIGNEE.

Bombay, 19th June.

OFFICIAL ENQUIRY REGARDING THE LOSS OF THE BUCENTAUR.

The Marine Court of Enquiry appointed by Government, and consisting of John Connon, Esq., Acting Senior Magistrate, and Captain Wilkinson, of the P. & O. s. s. Golconda, was opened in the Fort Police Court on Thursday, to enquire into the circumstances attending the loss of the Bucentaur on the south-west Prongs on the afternoon of the 3rd inst.

Mr. Hearn conducted the case on behalf of the Government (assisted by Mr. Jolley, Second Assistant Master Attendant), and Mr. E. Stanger Leathes appeared for the captain.

Captain John Webster, master of the Bucentaur, was first called. He deposed that he had a certificate as master given by the Board of Trade in June 1860, but had lost it with the rest of his effects in the wreck. He then proceeded—I have received a copy of the Master Attendant's letter to Government. The Bucentaur was an iron full-rigged ship of 1,160 tons, with iron maats and iron yards and wire rigging. She was four years old. We left Liverpool on the2nd of January with a general cargo, and had a fair voyage for a great part of the way. On Thursday, the 3rd inst., I was in lat. 18·4 N., long. 71·3 E., with 50 fathoms water. Kennery Island was bearing E.N.E., about 108 miles. I was steering to make Kennery E.N.E., by the standard compass or true course. The wind was S.E., squally with rain, and I was going from four to five knots, so as to just make Kennery in the morning. On the early morning of the 3rd I took soundings on Direction Bank and found 24 fathoms, and at daylight I could make out the land, but it was very hazy. The soundings were then about 18 fathoms which gradually shoaled to 12 fathoms till we made the outer light-ship which was bearing S.E., between 9 and 10. The wind was then good, and I could have fetched the light ship. The wind at times was very unsteady. At 11 o'clock Colaba light-house bore about E. and I saw at the same time a pilot schooner off Malabar Point a little to windward of it. I kept away a little to bear down to her to try to get a pilot. I had previously hoisted the pilot jack. I could not see any signal on board the schooner; she was not anchored but working to windward. There was a ship with a flag 1047 which I made out by Marryatt's signal to be "Send me a boat." I was not close enough to speak to her. I have been to Bombay five times. At the time of sighting the ship, about noon, we were about 2½ miles from the Prongs. I heard somebody hailing from the ship, and saw him waiving his hat, but I could not make out what he said. I had the boat all ready to lower. I stood on and kept to windward. The schooner was about two miles or 2½ miles off, right down to leeward of me. I did not take her bearings. I observed no signal flying from the schooner up to the time. I thought there was a pilot on board the outward-bound ship. I had a boat ready but did not send for him for I should have had to back the sails. I was not quite certain that there was one on board. The schooner was about two miles to leeward of me. I could not say if she could get up to me. I don't know her sailing qualities. Thinking there was no chance of getting a pilot, I hauled up more to the eastward; that was after passing the outward bound ship; about half-past twelve. The wind was about S.S.E. and I kept her E. S. E. The light-ship was then about ahead of us. I continued on that course till the wind dropped off. About half-past twelve I took bearings of the Thull Knob and the Paps and they were both in one and bore E. S. E. I was from half a mile to three quarters of a mile from the reef. I only got one bearing as it came on hazy. I thought I was going the right course and held on my course the whole being seven fathoms. Supposing I had kept the marks on I should have gone clear of the reef about a quarter of a mile, as the tide was setting the ship to windward. It was about half-past twelve. I continued on that course for about half an hour when the wind suddenly broke off and shifted three points to the eastward. I had not my topgallants set, and before I filled on her she lost her way. I braced the yards sharp up for the purpose of getting her round. It was blowing a stiff breeze and the barometer was very low and had been so all the night. The ship did not stay. She came round on her heel and grazed a little. I then set all sail. I did not see any broken water. It was a little after high water. I set all sail for the purpose of getting her off. I did not work the tide myself, but I set the chief officer to do it, and he said it was high water at 11 o'clock. I did not check it.

By Captain Williamson—I generally keep the tide myself, but I did not on that day. The man at the wheel was knocked down soon after the ship touched. I could not keep my helm down. The ship continued to settle down on the reef and bumped very heavily. It was about 10 o'clock in the morning when the chief officer told me about the tide. The ship commenced to make water directly. From the time she first struck till she stopped, she went about two lengths. Up to the time of striking, the soundings were seven fathoms, and when she struck four and a half. The carpenter reported that she was making water rapidly and I went to see and found a great deal of water in her, and I hoisted signals of distress. The sea was breaking over the poop. I did not observe any broken water before she struck. There were two flags at the light house, but I could not see what they were as the sea was breaking over the poop. A steamer and a life-boat afterwards came to our assistance about 5 o'clock. The main deck was full of water by this time; the life-boat could not come aft: she got to the fore rigging. I had to swim about on the poop. As soon as the life-boat came alongside all hands jumped into her. I saved nothing except what I had on. All the ship's company was saved.

By Mr. Leathes—When I first made out the pilot schooner the barometer was very low and the weather squally and hazy. There was a heavy swell from the S. W. With such a state of weather I thought it desirable to get a pilot and go into port as soon as possible. That was the reason for going off towards the pilot schooner. I looked out for a pilot when I made the lightship. I was looking for the pilot schooner there and never expected to see her down where she was, bearing on my lee beam. I had no intention of coming in the port without a pilot if I could get one. After I passed the outward-bound ship I hauled up, and if the wind had held steady after that I should have run clear of the reef altogether. I was not attempting to make the harbour without the pilot, but finding I could not get a pilot outside I should have run to the middle ground and there waited for a pilot. I could not have gone back to sea without running to leeward, and that would not have been prudent in the state of the weather. I heard no signal gun from the shore till after the ship had grounded, and I saw no signal flags; but after she struck the mate said he heard a gun from the shore. After the ship struck and she began to make water, I sent hands to the pumps and kept them there, though the men said it was no use. I ordered them to remain till I told them to leave. The pilot schooner being out of her proper place was the cause of my getting to leeward. I have been at sea about twenty years, and have held a master's certificate since 1860. It was a sudden shift of the wind to the eastward, and the S.W. swell that threw me out of my course after I had taken the bearing of Thull Knot and Paps. The water suddenly shoaled from seven fathoms to four and-a-half.

By Captain Wilkinson—There is nothing like seven fathoms about the neighbourhood where you were. What chart did you have?

Witness—I had no harbour chart. I do not recollect the scale of my chart. It was a chart of the west coast of India, one sheet chart from Comorin to Kurrachee. I find my own charts and the ship provides one chronometer; the other is mine. On the third of June Kennery was E. N. E, 108 miles. That was a good observation. I had a good observation morning and afternoon. For the last two days there was a set to the northward about ten miles a day by the dead reckoning. I did not think it necessary to take an Azimuth every day. Trimming the yards affected the compass. I am sure she did not make a leeward course. There was nothing on the lead when I sounded on the Direction Bank as I supposed and found 24 fathoms. When I first saw the light ship it was about ten miles. I could not see Colaba light then. The light-ship was still in sight when I saw Colaba light. I did not take the bearings for I saw the pilot schooner. I did not take any cross bearings after I made Colaba so that I could not tell the position of the ship at any time after that except that I was near the light ship. I steered to leeward a little when I saw the schooner. It was hardly clear enough to take cross heavings. It was very hazy in the harbour at times. I had the three courses, a reef in the upper topsails, two jibs; I could have set all sail as regard the spars only I wanted to get a pilot. I sent the royal yards down that morning. I think now it would have been wiser to have had way on the ship. When the wind shifted three points and the ship was going four knots I don't think she would have come round if I had put the helm down. I was then braced sharp up. I put the helm up directly she was taken aback and I kept it so till she came round. She was close hauled on the port tack before she struck. From the time she was taken aback till she struck was about a quarter of an hour or 20 minutes:—but I cannot speak positively as to the time.

(Q.) When did you hoist signals of distress?(—A.) Two hours before the life-boat came. The deck had then been under water once or twice.

(Q.) Could any of your boats have lived in the sea at the time?—(A.) Oh yes, there were two boats we could have launched. There was one life-boat but she was bottom up. There were twenty-eight in all on board, but three had been disabled at the wheel; two were then holding the wheel.

(Q.) Could not twenty-two men have got that boat out in two hours?—(A.) Quite easily.

(Q.) Why was it not done then? It is not much use pumping a ship with a hole in her bottom?—(A.) We were getting the tackle right to launch her.

Captain Wilkinson—It was a case of life and death. You did not know whether there was a life-boat ready in Bombay and it was your duty to have got that boat out immediately.

Witness—It was, and I was making preparations when I saw the steamer coming round the Prongs.

(Q.) Did you give up the attempt at any time?—(A.) No, I was still working till the life-boat came close to us. We were working the best we could, but there was not much chance after three men were disabled and when four or five were at the wheel. Then all the sails were up and I thought she would go off. I never thought there was so much water in her till I looked down the pump well. The carpenter reported and I went and saw the water half way up the well about half an hour after she struck.

Mr. Connon—You really could not get your life-boat ready in less than two hours?

Witness—Oh yes; the oars and other things were in it, but the yards and masts were all shaken out and it was very likely though we had got the boat over she would have been driven away from us.

Mr. Connon—You must not be offended at the question I am going to ask. It is no insinuation and I have no grounds for it except that it is a question generally put on these occasions. Tell me was any body on board drunk or the worse of liquor.

Witness—No, sir, everybody was sober. I had the same spirits on board that I took from England. I had used none all the way except a bottle that was used in the Channel to put the crew to rights.

By Captain Wilkinson—They were all good men and worked well. At 11 o'clock on the morning of the 4th, Colaba light bore E. I considered we were about 10 miles from it.

The Court was then adjourned till Friday afternoon.

Second Day: June 18.

On the Court resuming on Friday afternoon,

Captain Webster was recalled, and on examination by the Court, deposed—I had a Horsburg on board; I did not look at it before coming in; I used to look at it during the voyage. The draught of my ship was 19½ feet. I knew the harbour because I had been in several times before. I sounded and found 24 fathoms on the early morning of the 3rd, and I supposed we were on Direction Bank, but the lead did not bring up anything. I ran about 18 miles after taking soundings before making the outer light-ship. I have to correct a statement made on the previous examination that the chief officer had worked out the time of the tide and found it was high water at 11 o'clock, whereas I know now that he told me 7 o'clock. I have been 20 years at sea, and since 1860 I have held a master's certificate and have been in the same employ all the time. During six years I held command but one voyage I went as chief officer. The owners of the ship are Charles Sanders & Co., of Liverpool. I do not consider she was a handy ship at all. The ship was last docked in Liverpool about three weeks before sailing.

John Smith, first-class pilot on the Bombay establishment, was next examined. He deposed—I took out the ship Pehlwan on the 4th and came in sight of the Bucentaur at between ten and eleven in the morning. She was from four to six miles right ahead of me when I sighted her. The outer lightship would bear about S. E. by S. not four miles off. The wind was S. W. by S., and I was making course about S. W. by W. The wind was unsteady. I first hoisted a whiff as a signal for a boat from a pilot schooner which was a mile and a half or two miles to the leeward of me. I hoisted the signal by Marryatt's code "Send me a boat." It was intended for the schooner in the first instance, but when I saw the ship ahead I thought it might answer two purposes. About half an hour after that I passed quite close to the Bucentaur—about a ship's length off—but I got no reply. I called out to Captain Webster that I had no boat and he sang out something, but I did not hear what it was. As I did not hear him I suppose he did not hear me. At that time the Bucentaur was from six to seven miles from the reef. When I passed the Bucentaur the wind had altered to the south. I was then under topsails and jibs. After this I did not pay any particular attention to the Bucentaur as I had to attend to my own ship. I brought back the same ship for the captain objected to go to the leeward of the schooner, and, there being no other one out, I had to bring the vessel back to the port. As the ship was rather an old one—eighteen years, I believe—I think the captain was glad to get in.

Mr. Connon—You got him safely off at last.

Witness—Oh yes, about a week after. (A laugh.) He had to get very fine weather before he tried it again. (Laughter.) Something had gone wrong with the schooner's sails at this time and I could get no signal to give her. I had passed the Bucentaur two or three miles when I turned back. I cleared the reef by about half a mile on coming back.

By Mr. Leathes.—If the captain had had no objection I should have been willing to take the Pehlwan down towards the schooner; but of course I had no responsibility after I got into the schooner. I got back between two and three o'clock. I had seen the Bucentaur all the time. I did not signal her. The first signal gun I heard was just when she was ashore—either after she was ashore or only a minute before that. About twelve o'clock the weather was very squally and hazy over the land during the squalls. There was not a very heavy sea on. It was the appearance of the weather that frightened the other captain. There was a heavy sea, not very heavy; and the sea was rising at the time. The barometer was falling; it had been so since the day before. There was an appearance of the weather getting worse. Early in that morning the wind was unsteady in the harbour; it was steady when I went out (between seven and eight) and remained so till high water. When I passed the Bucentaur I saw her putting up what I supposed was her number, but I did not look particularly as I saw her name in passing. The captain could not have seen my signal till I was well abreast of him. I saw that the Bucentaur had the jack flying. The ship I was in had no boat so that they could not put me off; the captain would not send off to some ships with jacks flying even when we had been two days at anchor. (Laughter.) I don't suppose the boats are eighteen years old; the captain said it was on account of the crew—that the natives could not pull the boats. I have known Captain Webster since he began to come to Bombay. He has been here four or five times and I have always heard that he has borne a good character as a seamen and as a steady sober man. The pilot schooner was out of the usual beat of schooners. She went there to put a pilot aboard. I concluded they had put a pilot aboard the Scindia as she bore off with me and had no flag flying. I wanted the pilot schooner to come to me. There was something wrong in her sails. I have ascertained since from the captain that the mainsail was split and the foresail was down so as to take in a reef. I don't know whether they were beating up to the harbour till Sunday.

By the Court—When I hailed the Bucentaur the outer-light vessel bore E. S.E. I was going about four knots an hour. On my way back I steered some time east and then hauled E. by S. At the time I passed the Bucentaur I think she would have fetched in if she had kept close-hauled. I passed about half of a mile to windward of the reef. I saw the "Paps" except during the passing squall. They could be seen from ten or eleven till about noon except during the squalls. The captain of the Pehlwan could easily have put me aboard the schooner and he must either have turned back or taken me on. The captain is an elderly man, rather nervous; after turning he said there was no telling what might have happened and that he was glad we had turned back. (A laugh.)

Captain Wilkinson—Do not you think it was your duty on seeing a ship in danger to signal her—(A.) She did not answer the signal I made.

Captain Wilkinson—That is a different thing. The captain might have thought you signalled the pilot schooner.

Witness—I had no idea, but that the captain knew his position right enough. He had been here himself often.

Captain Wilkinson—But you saw the mistake he had made.

Witness—When I was coming three or four miles astern I saw the light-house to the windward of him and he would not have been able to see my signal more than the previous one I had made.

(Q.) If you had got abroad the Bucentaur would you have stood on the starboard tack.—(A.) Yes; I should have stood in as far as I could.

(Q.) You said before she might have fetched in?—(A.) Yes; at the time I passed she might have fetched in if close hauled.

(Q.) Supposing you had been pilot, would you have attempted that till you saw you could not do it?—(A.) Yes; and then I would have gone round. I would have stood off till I could have fetched in.

(Q.) Do you think that with the

own corps. Brigadier-General Stock commands at Bombay, and is junior (as colonel of 1866) to both the lieutenant-colonel and major of 1st battalion 23rd Regiment, which is stationed at Bombay under his command. Similarly at Mhow, Colonel Raines, 95th, as Colonel, was senior to Major-General Sir G. Malcolm who commands the Mhow division.

5. It is difficult to understand the Royal Warrant when it refers to the amalgamation in the Army List of 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864. There appeared a list of amalgamated colonels which suddenly disappeared! There is now a fresh amalgamated list, commencing in 1868. Perhaps the promotions to the rank of general in the Indian Army might be temporarily suspended until inquiry would be made.

(No. 3.—Colonel H. Greathed to the Military Secretary.)
United Service Club, March 3, 1869.

SIR,—I have the honour to request that you will be pleased to submit to his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief my most respectful appeal on the subject of the supersession of the colonels on the British List by those on the Indian List of her Majesty's forces.

The Royal Warrant, 1st January, 1862, provided for the promotion of both British and Indian colonels in a manner which, looking at results, would have been fairly satisfactory to the officers of both services, and, apart from the accidents of service, would have been fairly equal in the distribution of promotion in both lists.

But, by the adoption of the Royal Warrant of 1864, the promotion of the colonels on the Indian List to the rank of major-general, as compared with that of the colonels on the British List, is so excessive that nothing but a suspension of the Warrant, as regards the ranks, until further inquiry, can mitigate the damage which has been done, not only to the colonels, but to every class of field officer, at least, on the British List. The last officer on the Indian List promoted to the rank of major-general is colonel of 1863, who thereby supersedes a colonel of 1855 on the present list.

The fears that were felt by the officers of the Indian service of stagnation of promotion have been so utterly falsified in the event that I respectfully submit a strong case exists for the re-adjustment of rank, in which the fair equality of promotion intended by the framers of the Warrant of 1862 may be carried out.

As all officers in her Majesty's service are now eligible for employment in all parts of the dominions of the Queen, all must have an interest in fair and equal promotion, this supersession may at any time become a very practical grievance, full of evil to the public service. It would not become me to do more than indicate this view of the question.—I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD H. GREATHED, Colonel.

(No. 4.—Colonel H. J. Warre to the Military Secretary.)
44, Cadogan-place, London, S.W., March 3, 1869.

SIR,—As the operations of the Royal Warrant for the amalgamation of the Indian with the Royal Army are acting very prejudicially to colonels, and, indeed, to all officers of the Queen's service, I take the liberty of drawing the attention of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief to the large number of colonels of the former Indian Army who are now obtaining the rank of major-general under the War Office Circular (No. 867) of June 15, 1864.

Having served in India in command of the 57th Regiment, as brigadier-in-command at Mhow, and as acting military secretary to the general then commander-in-chief (Lord Strathnairn,) I had every opportunity of learning the provisions of the Royal Warrant, and was satisfied that it was formed in a spirit of justice to both armies; but I was not aware that its provisions had been altered until my attention was recently called to the interpretation put upon the Warrant by the circular above alluded to.

The officers of the late Indian Army not only derive all the benefit of their rank in England, and in all her Majesty's possessions, instead of, as formerly, only in India; but the increased inducements offered to officers in pensions, &c., on retirement, have reduced the list of senior officers so rapidly that it is now twelve months since the separate list of Indian colonels was exhausted; and officers of rank far junior to those in the Queen's service, have been promoted to the rank of major-general, so that, if I am correctly informed, whereas colonels of the year 1855 are still unpromoted in the Queen's Army, colonels of 1863 are now being promoted in the Madras service.

If such is the case, and I have every reason to believe that it is so, I feel sure that his Royal Highness will endeavour to correct the evil, and will pardon my trespassing upon his valuable time to support my own claims and those of my brother officers of her Majesty's Royal Army.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) H. J. WARRE, Colonel, half pay,
late 57th Regiment.

(N. 5.—Colonel R. Wardlaw to the Military Secretary.)
United Service Club, London, March 6, 1869.

Sir,—I beg leave respectfully to bring under the notice of his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief the great injustice under which the colonels of her Majesty's Army are suffering by being superseded by officers of the old East Indian establishment, under the Amalgamation Warrant, and I venture to hope that his Royal Highness will give us his able assistance towards a remedy.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) R. WARDLAW, Colonel, half pay.

(No. 6.—Major-General H. P. de Bathe to the Military Secretary.)
United Service Club, March 8, 1869.

SIR,—I have the honour to request that you will receive this my most respectful remonstrance against the present supersession of her Majesty's officers by those of the late Indian Company.

I understand that, by the altered Warrant of 1864, in one year or so the Indian generals will be placed on the same list as her Majesty's present general officers, when I should find numbers of officers, junior to myself at the time of the amalgamation, taking rank and command over me.

I trust, therefore, that his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief will be pleased to take such steps as may lead to the restoration of the former Amalgamation Warrant of 1862.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) H. P. DE BATHE, Major-General,
late Scots Fusilier Guards.

(No. 7.—Colonel C. C. Shute to the Military Secretary.)
Brighton, March 11, 1869.

SIR,—I have the honour to state how much I feel the supersession by the colonels of the Indian Army over those on the English list, consequent on the effect of the Warrant of June 1864.

This has been such a general subject of disappointment of late by the junior major-generals and senior colonels of our Army that it is unnecessary for me to trouble you with details, and I would only respectfully express a hope that his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief will be so kind as to exert his influence to have this grievous wrong remedied.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) C. C. SHUTE, Colonel,
Commanding 4th Dragoon Guards.

(No. 8.—Colonel Percy Hill to the Military Secretary.)
United Service Club, March 24, 1869.

SIR,—Having understood that it is the intention of her Majesty's Government to inquire into the causes of the supersession of colonels of the Royal Army by the promotion to major-general of very junior officers of the Indian service, I venture to place my individual case before his Royal Highness as one which affords a fair criterion of the manner in which those situated like myself are affected.

I am a colonel of 1857, and towards the end of the year 1866 I found myself passed over in rank for the first time. Since that date a very large number of Indian service colonels have obtained promotion, and thereby superseded me in a mode which I believe I am correct in stating was never contemplated by the Amalgamation Warrant.

In last night's *Gazette* a further promotion has appeared, and there is now a vacancy which if filled, will promote an officer over the heads of myself and 283 other colonels in the Royal Army.

Less than two years since, some of those who have superseded me were doing duty under my command.

Under these circumstances, I humbly submit that my petition is not more than is reasonable, in asking that further promotions may be stayed until due inquiry has been made, and that upon my own promotion to major-general my rank may be antedated to such period as will reinstate me in the same relative position which I should have held had the original provisions of the Amalgamation Warrant been carried out.—I have, &c.

(Signed) PERCY HILL, Colonel,
half-pay, Rifle Brigade.

(No. 9—Colonel Robert Bruce to the Military Secretary.)
Burdam Down, Bristol, April 10, 1869.

SIR,—I have the honour to request that you will be so good as to submit to his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief my appeal against the injustice of being superseded by colonels of the Indian Army far junior to me.—I have, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT BRUCE, Colonel,
half-pay 2nd Foot.

(No. 10.—Colo. G. V. Maxwell to the Military Secretary.)
Army and Navy Club, London, April 17, 1869.

SIR,—On my return to England within the last few days, after 11½ years' service in India, I have been informed that the constant supersession of colonels of the Royal by those of the Indian Army, has been brought to the notice of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief.

Although smarting under the new system, and deeply feeling the mortification which every soldier feels at having his junior going over his head, a feeling of submission to orders has hitherto prevented me from venturing to express that mortification; but as the subject has been mooted, I most respectfully beg to represent how I have been situated.

I have just had a five-year brigade command, and during that time was often in command of either the Lahore or Peshawar Division.

At the expiration of my command, I was the senior Brigadier-General in the Bengal Presidency, and on returning to my regiment to prevent my having to serve under an officer of the Indian Army, who was five years my junior as a colonel, I was obliged to go on leave of absence, although I was in good health, and fit for any active service. Had I remained in India a few weeks more, I should have had an officer (of the Indian Army) promoted over me as major-general, who was not a captain until more than two years after I had obtained my present rank of colonel.—I have, &c.

(Signed) G. V. MAXWELL, Lieutenant Colonel,
88th Foot, and Colonel.

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NOTICES.

MR. A. MENIST,
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FROM AMSTERDAM AND LONDON,

Respectfully announces his arrival in Bombay; and begs to introduce his Newly Invented Spectacles, which are peculiarly adapted to the Indian climate. The immense success he has met with in England has induced him to visit India, previous to his retiring from business, and he would beg to submit a few of the numerous testimonials he has received from the Faculty and Gentry.

A. Menist, Esq., Optist,
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla.

DEAR SIR,—It gives me great pleasure to add my testimony to the thousands you have already acquired from the best of judges of the profession which you represent, for introducing glasses upon an improved principle, for the use of persons of impaired sight.

My good wife was suffering from this complaint, and the worst of it was she could not pronounce a single pair of spectacles to suit her eyes. She tried many, but after the use of them for a few moments they were rejected, as they instead of remedying the evil made it the more worst. Fortunately for me I formed your acquaintance and introduced you to Mrs. Sorabjee. The pair of spectacles you gave her have suited her so comfortably, that since she has commenced wearing them she has become so much enamoured with them that she scarcely desires to put them aside for a single moment. I therefore without the least hesitation would proclaim to the sufferers from defective sight, &c., &c., to apply at once to Mr. Menist, Optician, Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, if they are inclined to have their sight improved."

Wishing you every success in your profession in this strange land, Believe me to be, yours very faithfully,
SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.
Breach Candy Road, 22nd May, 1869.

From Thomas Barrett, Esq., M.D., and Surgeon to the Eye and Ear Infirmary.

Mr. Menist has shown me some spectacles arranged by him. The lenses appear to be constructed on very scientific principles, and I can recommend Mr. Menist, from his great experience, of persons requiring assistance in selecting glasses.
THOMAS BARRETT, Esq., M.D.,
Surgeon to the Eye and Ear Infirmary.
St. James's Square, Bath, February 24, 1864.

From Frederick Mason, Esq., Surgeon to the Bath Infirmary for the cure of Diseases of the Eye.

Mr. Menist has called upon me and explained the merits of his glasses. They appear to be constructed upon proper principles, and I can recommend him to those requiring the use of spectacles.
Mr. Menist has supplied some of my friends with spectacles, who, from the testimonials they have given, appear well pleased.
29 Belmont, Bath, February 20, 1864. FREDERICK MASON.

From James Tunstall, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.P., 25 Brook Street, Bath, February 27, 1864.

Mr. Menist has supplied myself and patients with some new lenses, with which we are much pleased. I have been near sighted for years, and find his glasses more comfortable than any I have ever worn, and I can confidently recommend their use to those who require the assistance of good glasses.
JAMES TUNSTALL, M.D., M.R.C.P.

From Charles Sylvester, Esq., M.D., 17 Kensington Place, Bath, February 25, 1864.

Having spectacles from Mr. Menist it gives me great pleasure in testifying to their goodness, and the improvement which is obtained by their use, and I can confidently recommend them.
CHARLES SYLVESTER, Esq., M.D.

From Vice-Admiral Thomas Gill, R.N., Grove Lodge, Bathwick, February 24, 1864.

I can with much safety testify to the superior quality of the spectacles I have purchased from Mr. Menist, Optician, and it is with much pleasure I would recommend him to any who require them.
THOMAS GILL, Vice-Admiral, R.N.

From Lieut.-Colonel John Hunt, 29, St. James's Square, Bath, February 25, 1864.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with glasses, and I beg to state that they have much benefitted my sight.
JOHN HUNT, Lieut.-Colonel.
To Mr. Menist, Optician, from Amsterdam.

From the late Lieut.-General G. E. Gowan, Royal Artillery, 7 Lansdowne Crescent, Bath, February 26, 1864.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with spectacles which have given me much satisfaction, and I would strongly recommend those who require the assistance of glasses to apply to him.
G. E. GOWAN,
Mr. Menist. Lieut.-General, R. A.

From the Rev. William Hanks.

Mr. Menist, who is an Optician of much experience and ability, has supplied myself and some relatives with glasses, which are in every respect well adapted to ameliorate defects of vision, and therefore I cannot but recommend him to any one who has need of his assistance.
WILLIAM HANKS.
93 Sidney Place, Bath, February 23, 1864.

From John Chilbourn, Esq., 9 Cavendish Place, Bath, February 23, 1864.

Sir,—It is now about two years since I took your spectacles into use; from the first my sight was greatly relieved by them, and I feel that it has received much benefit from the use of them, and can with confidence recommend them.
I remain, Sir, yours obediently,
JOHN CHILBOURN.

From John Walter, Esq., Surgeon, Dover, St. Martins Place, July 23, 1863.

Sir,—Having received great comfort from the use of your glasses, and being much pleased with yourself in all my transactions with you, whether for myself or others, I have no hesitation in recommending you as an optician, from my own experience. I am, Sir, yours obediently,
JOHN WALTER.

From Gustavus Gidley, Esq., M.D., Late of Sandgate, July 25, 1863.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with a pair of spectacles which have greatly improved my sight. GUSTAVUS GIDLEY.

From Henry Hutchings, Esq., House Surgeon to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital.

I hereby certify that having had the opportunity of examining Mr. Menist's glasses, I believe them to be of a superior quality; and to persons suffering from long or short vision they are peculiarly adapted. Mr. Menist has also some excellent lenses fitted for persons suffering from weakness of sight, which modify the rays of light and afford great comfort to the wearer.
HENRY HUTCHINGS, M. R. C. S. England, and L. S. A. London,
House Surgeon to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital.

From John B. Gill, Esq., M.D., Dover, 5 St. Martin's Terrace, July 24, 1863.

I have great pleasure in recommending Mr. Menist to persons suffering under imperfect vision, as his lenses are polished on an improved principle, and, I believe he possesses unusual talent for adapting spectacles to peculiar cases. Several of my friends have derived great benefit from them.
JOHN B. GILL, M. D.

From G. F. Heritage, Esq., Surgeon, Castle St., Dover, July 24, 1863.

Mr. Menist having supplied some of the members of my family with glasses, I have taken the opportunity of examining them, and can confidently recommend them as being very superior, and calculated to improve defective vision.
G. F. HERITAGE, Surgeon.

From Lieut.-Colonel Kelly, 9 Sandgate Road, Folkestone, July 3, 1863.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with glasses for some time, and they have much benefitted my sight.
EDWARD KELLY, Lieut.-Colonel.

From James Parett, Esq., 6 Bartholomew Terrace, Buckland, Dover, September 12, 1863.

Having seen your improved lenses for impaired vision, I can speak of their great value, and recommend them to those who require them, as a most efficient article and worthy of notice.
Mrs. Parett has tried them, and found them surprisingly beneficial to her sight. I remain, Sir, yours respectfully,
JAMES PARETT.

From Edward Sibbett, Esq., Surgeon, Council House Street.

Mrs. Sibbett, having benefitted considerably from the use of Mr. Menist's spectacles, I feel much pleasure in recommending him to the notice of those who may require his assistance.
Dover, August 5, 1863. EDWARD SIBBETT, Surgeon.

From E. F. Astley, Esq., M.D., 29 Marine Parade, Dover, July 12, 1863.

Sir,—I do not use spectacles, I cannot speak practically as to the value of those you offer, but from the careful manner in which those you showed me are constructed, and from the strong recommendations sent me a few days before you called on me, from a most special practitioner of many years' standing in the trade I feel assured you can be of great assistance to those who suffer from the affliction of impairment of vision.—I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
E. F. ASTLEY, M.D.

From H. Coleman, Esq., Surgeon, Cambridge Terrace, Dover.

Mr. Menist has showed me several specimens of his glasses and explained practically their construction. I can recommend them to those who require the assistance of spectacles. HENRY COLEMAN.

From A. Duke, Esq., M.D., Dover.

Having used Mr. Menist's spectacles for some years, I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the comfort and benefit I have derived from them. ALLEN DUKE, M.D.,
Egremont Lodge, St. John's Park, Ryde.

From Edward Knocker, Esq., Registrar of the Cinque Ports, Castle Hill, Dover.

Mr. Menist supplied me with glasses nearly two years since, I have found them very serviceable and beneficial; in fact the sight has improved since I began to use them, and I most strongly recommend their adoption by persons needing such assistance. EDWARD KNOCKER.

From John Greyling, Esq., M.D., Sittingbourne, May 14, 1866.

I have pleasure in adding my testimony to the acquirements of Mr. A. Menist in Optical Science, all cases of diverse from the refractive and accommodative power of the eye he is well acquainted with, and consequently enabled to supply such aid in the way of artificial lenses, as their defects require. Having received myself much benefit from the use of Mr. A. Menist's lenses I herewith acknowledge the obligation to Mr. A. Menist.
JOHN GREYLING, M.D.

From Colonel G. Shakspear, late of Sandgate, July 17, 1863.

Mr. A. Menist has supplied me with glasses several times. I have always found them very useful to the sight in improving it. I can recommend him. G. SHAKSPEAR, Colonel, R. A.

From Councillor James Kelcey, Folkestone, May 29, 1866.

DEAR SIR,—I assure you have supplied me give me great satisfaction, and have fully realized all that your reputation as an Optician had led me to expect from the use of them.
Faithfully yours,
Mr. Menist. JAMES KELCEY.

From Lady Oliver, Millfield, Ryde.

Lady Oliver of Millfield, Ryde, I. W., has been supplied by Mr. Menist with glasses, and has found them of great service.
March 28, 1865.

From The Hon. J. P. Ward, Saxonbury Lodge, Ryde.

Mr. J. P. Ward has pleasure in acknowledging the benefit he has received by purchasing a pair of spectacles from Mr. Menist.
March 14, 1865.

From H. Scott Gibb, Esq., Woodlynch, St. John's, Ryde.

Mr. Menist supplied me with several pairs of his glasses on his former visits to Ryde, and I have experienced great benefits from the use of them, and can with confidence recommend them.
Woodlynch, March 15, 1865. H. SCOTT GIBB.

From Captain T. B. Maynard, Holmwood, Ryde.

Mr. T. B. Maynard of Holmwood, near Ryde, has bought glasses from Mr. Menist, and has found them very valuable and suitable to the eyes.
March 15, 1865.

Newport, Isle of Wight, May 18, 1865.

I have used Mr. Menist's spectacles for the last five years, and am happy to bear testimony to their superior quality.
H. WATERWORTH, Esq., F.R.C.S.

From J. Davids, Esq., M.D., West Cowes, Isle of Wight.

I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the excellence of Mr. Menist's eyeglasses, which I have now worn for five years, and am of opinion that my sight has been benefitted by their use.
West Cowes, I. W., May 1, 1865. J. DAVIDS.

From F. W. St. Barbe, Esq., Symington, November 27, 1867.

Sir,—I have much pleasure in stating that I have every reason to be satisfied with the glasses and advice which you have supplied and given to me, and also in recommending you to any one whose eyesight requires alteration.—I am, Sir, yours very obediently,
FRANCIS W. ST. BARBE
Mr. A. Menist, 42 Burton Crescent, London, W. C.

From the Rev. J. W. Spencer, Wilton Parsonage, Taunton.

Having used Mr. Menist's lenses for several years, I have no hesitation in saying that they are well made and perfectly safe, and that to my own case I have found them more agreeable to the sight than any I had used before. J. W. SPENCER.
Wilton Parsonage, Taunton, 8th August, 1864.

From the Rev. John Harding, Taunton.

Having for nearly two years used the spectacles furnished by Mr. Menist, and having derived great benefit from them, I have pleasure in recommending all who are suffering from defective sight to apply to the above-named gentleman.
JOHN HARDING, Wesleyan Minister.
13 Crescent, Taunton, 11th August, 1864.

Mr. A. Menist, sole inventor of the Stirrup Eye Spectacles, so highly recommended by the Faculty for enabling those with impaired vision to walk and read with ease and comfort.

Should any Lady or Gentleman wish to consult Mr. M. at their own residence, on applying a day previous he will wait on them free of any consultation fee.

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Do.	6 do.	4
Do.	12 do.	5
Do.	24 do.	6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.
Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.
Bombay, 22nd May, 1869.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a Jolly Boat and a Dingy (the latter suitable as a cook-boat for the lascars) both lately painted, and in thorough repair, with complete fittings. For particulars apply at the "Bombay Gazette" office.

STANHOPE PHAETON.—For SALE, a new Stanhope Phaeton (made by one of the best London Manufacturers), hung on elliptic Springs, painted and lined Green, hood with roll-up back, brass furniture, pole and chains. For price and other particulars apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., Dean Lane.

TO BE SOLD ON COMMISSION.—
One Brougham, by Aberdeen Melvin, builders.
One Brougham, by Soare Hall, Soho.
One Sociable Carriage, by J. Barton & Sons, Patent, Bristol.
One Mail Phaeton by Lewis, builder, Salisbury.
One double seat open Phaeton with German shutters.
One glass front Frame Sociable by, Kosterton, Longacre; and
One (2) two wheel Dog Cart, by Newton.
RAHIMTOOLA SULIMAN & Co
Byculla, Parell Road.

ARAB HORSE "SALAR JUNG."—For Sale, Grey Horse "Salar Jung." He was bought by Government as a stallion, and is now only offered for sale because he is useless for stock. Is perfectly quiet to ride, even with Mares, and is believed to be quite sound. Bought on the 13th April 1867 for Rs. 1,100, and is now offered for Rs. 600.
Apply to Deputy Commissioner Akola, Berar.
J. M. MACKENZIE,
Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Akola District.

SELLING OFF.
LIST OF TABLE ORNAMENTS.

A pair—Venus coming out of a shell—Alabaster—on stands of marble, five feet high ..... Rs. 200 0
Ditto Cupids Dicing, Basins held up by swans with outspread wings—Marble 30 0
Ditto Candle Sticks—Marble 15 0
Ditto Vases—Alabaster 45 0
Ditto Mother with two Children—Alabaster 45 0
Marble Axe, on stand 45 0
Venus sitting in a chair 25 0
Figure of a Lady with goat by her side 25 0
Two Angels on a stand with outspread Wings 50 0
An ornamental Table Jug, Gold and Red 20 0
A large Centre piece—Marble 30 0
A Group of Dogs on stand—Marble 10 0
A large Marble Basket, with cover 10 0
A small do. do. 6 0
A Group of Dogs on stand—Marble 10 0
Venus and Cupid—Alabaster—on stand 20 0
A pair of Plates—Marble 2 0
Figure of Tiger, on stand—Marble 35 0
Ditto Lion " " 35 0
Figure of Faith, Hope, and Charity—Alabaster—on stand 50 0

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gentleman's Office Cabinet, of sizes 25 0
Flutes by Boosey and Son, London 12 0
Quoits, per set 2 0
Swan Quaills, per bundle 5 0
Pewter Ink Stands, each from 3 0
A Chess Board, complete, handsomely cut 20 0
Writing Desks, Ladies' and Gentlemen's, complete 25 0
Pianochrumny Coffee, 7 lbs in a bag, per bag 3 8
Photographs, of H. M. the Queen, principal men of Europe, of Actresses, &c., each 0 12
Playing Cards, De La Rue's best, from Rs. 1 to, per pack, ... 3 0
Sealing Wax, De La Rue's best, per lb 2 0
Mourning Stationary, per packet 2 8
Ditto 100 Envelopes 2 0
Ink, Stephenson's Blue-Black Writing Fluid, per quart, ... 0 12
Do. do. Blue and Red Ink, in bottles of all sizes.
Blank Books, of sizes, half and full bound.
Ledgers, Cash Books, and Day-Books.
Patent Syphon Ink Bottles from Rs. 2, each, to .....
Tracing Cloth, of different widths, per yard .....
Steel Pens, Mitchell's Correspondence Pens, per box .....
Do. Do. "F" and "E" .....
Lead Pencils, of all descriptions, per dozen .....
Drawing cases, Pencils, Knife, and Rubber, complete, per case .....
Cricket Balls, each .....
Do. Bats .....
An Office Writing Table, Blackwood, with shelf attached ...
Letter Clips, spring, of sizes, ... each
Scents of all kinds, per bottle .....
Toilet Vinegar, per bottle .....
Measuring Glasses, of all kinds, each .....
Dram Flasks, each .....
Penknives, with two, three, & four blades, Ivory handle ...
Faber's Ink and Copying Pencils .....
Mappin's best Cutlery, Ivory handle, per set .....
Ditto common .....
Foulding Rules, Faber's best .....
Rowland's Dentifrice, per box .....
Porcelain Slates, each .....
A Composing, sweet toned .....
A Despatch Box .....
Draft Boards, with Men complete .....

N. B.—A liberal discount allowed on all cash purchases.
CHESSON & WOODHALL.
Bombay & Poona, 17th June, 1869.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade—

Just landed ex "Star of the South."
3 first-rate new English-built Malvern dog-carts lining with woolen cloth, painted dark blue, dark green, and dark brown, collins patent axles, leather dash and side wings.

ALSO,
A fresh batch of double and single English-made Child's Perambulators.

The property of a Gentleman not requiring it longer.
A nearly new English-built Cab buggy with a fast-trotting chesnut Arab horse and a set of harness complete.
The horse or buggy will be sold separately if required.

A first-rate Turn-out for sale.
The property of J. Jefferson, Esq., proceeded to Europe.
A first-class miniature brougham, by Black and Son with a pair of high caste, fast trotting, chesnut and grey Arab horses and a set of nearly new plated mounted double harness.
The above to be sold together or separately and to be seen at the rooms of the undersigned.
The property of W. M. Sandwith, Esq., Civil Service proceeded to Europe.
A second-hand English-built four-seated open carriage by Offord with a pair of fast-trotting bay Cape horses (height nearly 16 hands) and harness complete.
The above to be sold together or separately.
A nearly new small miniature English-built brougham with Windover.
The above to be seen at the rooms of the undersigned.
The property of an Officer.
A second-hand English-built light miniature brougham with amps, pole and shaft.

Just Unpacked.
A fresh batch of highly furnished buggy, dog-cart and carriage harnesses with double buckles plated on white metal and with double stitches and expressly made to order by a well known maker in London.
The property of J. M. Sleater, Esq., proceeded up-country.
A second-hand English-built mail phaeton.
The property of T. Lidbetter, Esq.
A nearly new English-built.
Also,
The property of a gentleman.
A nearly new English-built four-seated open-carriage, with lamps and pole, by Jones and Davis.
3 second-hand English-built mail phaetons with lamps and shaft, by McNaught and Smith.
Also,
Properties of a Gentleman.
A first-class second-hand English-built high-wheeled dog-cart by Bennian and Healey.
Also,
A small new four-seated miniature brougham, surrounded with double vancians, with lamps and shaft, by James Weston, London.

Just landed.
Several pairs of spare circular Glasses for miniature brougham of different sizes.
Few Iron Lifters for greasing Carriages.

The properties of, Officers.
A second-hand English-built Park Phaeton with moveable driving box, and can be converted into a Brougham at pleasure.

The Properties of Gentlemen.
One second-hand cab buggies, on C springs, by James Henderson, Glasgow.
A first-rate English-built four-wheeled dog-cart, with lamps and shaft, by Rogers and Co.

Just Landed,
A very handsome and small light park phaeton, on C spring, by Messrs. Nass Brothers, Longacre.

The Property of Gentlemen.
1 nearly new Malvern dog-cart, by McNaught and Smith.
Just Landed.
1 first-class high-wheeled Malvern dog-cart, with College patent axles, lacewood shafts, painted dark blue, and lining to match, by Windower.
A second-hand English-built mail phaeton or waggonnette with lamps and shaft.
The Property of a Gentleman.
2 very small self-driving pony phaeton with lamps and shafts.
1 very handsome new English-built cab buggy, on C. springs, by Silk and Sons.
Several other new and second hand. Different kinds of carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.
BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay
18th June, 1869.

FOR SALE.

PAPER FOR SALE.—FOOLSCAP, superfine cream laid 14 lb., seconds yellow wove 9 and 11 lb.; HANDMADE Post 24 and 28 lb., Demy 24 lb. and Royal 44 lb.; CARTRIDGE, cream shade rolled, 22½ by 28 in. and 25½ by 27½ in.; BACKING 277 lb. and Brown CASING 50 lb.
Also on the way,—FOOLSCAP cream laid 12 to 14 lb.; HANDMADE Foolscap 15½ lb., BANK Medium 13 lb. uncut and also cut into letter size, Medium 24 lb. and super-royal 50 lb.; PRINTING, Double Demy 34 and 36 lb.; BLOTTING superior, pink 17 to 27 lb. and lilac 38 lb.; Glazed BACKING 300 lb.
Apply to our godown-keeper.
Forces Street, 17th June, 1869. PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.

SNUFFS.

Gail and Ax's Macouba, per bottle ...	...	0 14	1 0
Fribourgh's Arthurs, Club Mixture, per tin	...	6 8	7 0
Kirk's Imperial Black Rapee ...	"	... 1 4	1 8
Kirk's Imperial Brown Rapee ...	"	... 1 4	1 8
Kirk's Lundy Foots Irish ...	"	... 2 8	3 0
Kirk's Macouba, per tin.. ...	"	... 3 0	3 8
Kirk's Nut Brown Rapee ...	"	... 1 4	1 8
Kirk's Prince's Mixture... ...	"	... 1 4	1 8

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

PAINTS, OILS, AND COLOURS.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Genuine White Lead, in 28 lb. tins ..per tin	7 8	8 4
Do. do. " in 56 " " ...	" 14 8	16 8
Finest Red do. " in 112 " " ...	" 11 8	13 0
Do. Black Paint, in 7 " " ...	" 2 2	2 0
Do. Patent Driers, in 7 " " ...	" 2 2	2 8
Best English Boiled Oil, in 5 gals. drums..per gal.	3 2	3 8
Do. Raw Linseed Oil	" 2 12	3 4
Do. Rectified Spirits of Turpentine ...	" 3 8	4 8

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

WROUGHT IRON GIRDERS.—The undersigned offer for sale, to arrive in July, 24 Wrought Iron Girders, each 33 feet long, 21 inches deep, 7½ inches over flanges; Web Plates, ⅜ inch; Angle Irons, 3½ inch; Channel Iron Stiffening Plates, 8 inches by 3 inches—weight about 33 cwt. each. Plans can be seen and further information obtained on application.
Just arrived, and now being landed, a small supply of No. 16 Gauge Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron, No. 24 Guage. Price Rs. 11 per cwt., cash.
Cast Iron Pipes, 2 to 12 inches diameter.
Bar Iron Plate and Street Iron.
Steel and Files.
Engineer's and Contractor's Tools.
Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery.
W. NICOL & Co.
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, 12th May, 1869.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS.
Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipe.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
Crab Winches.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
Hardware.
One 14 H. P. Portable Engine, complete.
One Pumping Engine to lift 3,000 gallons per hour, complete.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.
This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.
As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—
1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.
2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground, and by ordinary labourers.
3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.
KINLOCH and AL